RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 165— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
13 July	RAJPUTANA	..	16,568
4 ,,	RAZMAK ..	SALDERA ‡ ..	15,993
,,	RAWALPINDI	..	16,619
Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA *	16,585
,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..	..	8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	SALDERA‡ ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	....	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	....	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	....	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	....	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16585
19 ,,	RAZMAK Fi..		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA S A..		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK i..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,847

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
i Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
F First Class Passengers only.
S. Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
(A) The "China" will call at Karachi leaving that Port on the 24th March.
—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52.
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,888
29th ,,	MADURA ..	8,975
12th Aug.	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8 246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
15th July	NAGPORE *	..Straits, China & Japan
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	..China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA	..Australia

* Cargo steamer. Does not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF OUTPORTS, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
14th July	BANKURA	Basrah via & P. Gulf.	Karachi
16th ,,	VITA ..	Basrah via	Karachi
21st ,,	KARAPARA	East & S.	Africa.

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.		Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
GENOA	MARU	6785	27 June	13 July
SYDNEY	MARU	4105	5 July	20 July
xTOYOOKA	MARU	7098	18 July	25 July
*TAMBA	MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.
TOTTORI	MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA	MARU	5028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

* Passenger Steamers.
xFor uticorin.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Agents. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

GET YOUR CLOTHES
MADE AT
E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms.

Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs.

Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor-
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,00
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS.
Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Chief Justice, Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Major R. S. Parab (Khangi Karbhari, Baroda State).
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25	30,84,375
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	
Amballa Cant.	Jarranwala	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyllapur	Sialkot City.
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

The Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.
AGENTS WANTED
For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1922 Rs.	1923 Rs.	1924 Rs.	1925 Rs.
New Business	57,81,000	59,04,000	62,93,500	67,25,500
New Premium Income	2,97,644	3,10,541	3,22,267	3,43,794
Premium Income..	13,96,769	15,26,608	16,54,247	17,83,154
Life Assurance Fund	50,86,586	60,29,963	70,24,263	82,70,393

Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Shareholders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4, Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Energetic and Reliable ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS for a Nationalist English Daily on salary and Commission. Apply with particulars of past experience to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Men, everywhere. Desirous earning money. Full details against 3 annas stamps: BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3417

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

RS. 200/- MONTHLY—Wanted smart and respectable gentlemen to work as ORGANISERS, CANVASSERS and AGENTS in different districts, Tahsils and towns throughout the country on Commission or on salaries starting from Rs. 50/-, 100/-, 150/-, 200/-. Apply with testimonials Sole Agent, Indian Bond, New Bazar, DELHI.
A R3425

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS honest and active for Central Provinces, Khandesh, Deccan and Bombay. Liberal commission and bonus, all facilities given. Apply to THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—One Hindu experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, retired in preference for private practice at Jubbulpore, free quarters and Dispensary room in the heart of the city:—Apply to RAI BAHADUR DR. S. N. BARAT, Retired Civil Surgeon, Civil Lines, Jubbulpore.
A R3430

WANTED—A VETERINARY ASST. SURGEON for the Kangundi Zemindar to take charge of Poultry Farming, Cattle and Sheep Breeding operations. The salary will be Rs. 60 per mensem plus 50 per cent. of the profits accruing from the Sheep and Poultry operations. A man with some years of experience will be preferred. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. K. J. V. NAIDU, Zemindar of Kangundi, Kuppam Post, N. Arcot Dt., Madras Presidency.
A R3460

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED CINEMATOGRAPHER open to join at once first class camera-work and production. N. BOSE, 61, Bow Bazar, CALCUTTA.
B R3481

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—ROOMS and GODOWNS in Dabholkar Wada, Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpaty.
C R3488

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET to Hindus only—FLATS on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpaty.
C R3487

GODOWN and WAREHOUSE TO LET at Gorupdeo Road, Tank Bunder, (near Rey Road Station.) For further particulars apply to THE WOLVERHAMPTON WORKS COMPANY, LTD., 16, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
C 26927

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

FOR HINDU BRAHMANS till May 1927, block of three rooms ground floor, electric lights and water inside—near West End Cinema, monthly rent Rs. 40. Box No. 1755, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3493

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-3. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag. Dist.
P R3426

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS.

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July. Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

ICE MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA, Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies new ICE MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R3230

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KAMRAS—Infalliable for worn-outs, exhausted brains. Trial five doses, -/10/-. JOSHI WORKS, DELHI.
T R3428

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. REBE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Offers sound coaching (personally and through post) for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTS (F. C. R. A.). Specialised Banking (A. I. B.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other exams. Nearly two thousand students successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrolments still proceeding. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Before joining other Institution please investigate the services rendered by this College. Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

WE GUARANTEE thorough training in Shorthand Typewriting. Moderate fees. Apply CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R3495

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—One 15/20 h.p., 7-seater FIAT CAR, in very good mechanical order; no reasonable offer refused. Can be seen and tried at the AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay.
J A 26948

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Baroda State).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company at Sayaji Ganj Baroda on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of July, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss account for the period ending 31st December, 1925.

(2) To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Nagindas T. Master and Mr. Jyotendra Lalubhai Mehta, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(3) To confirm the re-appointment of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., as a Director.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS, of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th July, 1926 to 17th July, 1926, (both days) inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,

Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Baroda, 10th June, 1926.

C26941

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS, CO., LTD.

MOTOR BUS SERVICE

ON and from TO-MORROW 15th instant a regular 10 minute's service will be run from AFGHAN CHURCH, COLABA to CRAWFORD MARKET via Wodehouse Road and Hornby Road from 6-30 till 23-20.

STATION	FIRST BUS	LAST BUS
Afghan Church	6-30	23-00
Crawford Market	6-50	23-20

C. LUCAS.
Traffic Manager.

26957

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the permanent and full-time post of PROFESSOR OF ECONOMIC HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. The candidate selected will have to lecture to the B.Com. classes in the above subjects and also on some of the subjects prescribed for the M.Com. Examination. He will be required to join his duties at a very early date.

2. The appointment in the first instance will be on probation for one year. Pay according to qualifications.

3. Candidates having taken a British or American degree in Economics or Commerce and who have passed in Transport will be given preference.

4. Applications stating name (in full), age (with date of birth), place of birth, places of education, caste, academic qualifications (with classes and year of passing each examination), previous teaching experience, salary, if any, drawn at present, and the minimum salary expected, together with the copies of testimonials with regard to their character and fitness to hold the post from the heads of all institutions in which the applicant may have served or studied during the last three years, should reach the PRINCIPAL on or before the 24th July, 1926.

Bombay, 10-7-1926.

26941

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of Hygiene, School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta. The appointment is open to the medical profession generally in India. It is a whole time appointment. The tenure of the appointment is five years subject to extension at the discretion of Government.

2. If an I.M.S. officer is selected his pay will be Rs. 900-2350/ per mensem according to rank; plus a non-practising allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem.

3. If a non-I.M.S. officer is selected

(i) He will be allowed pay at Rs. 850-150/3-1900-100/2-2,000 per mensem plus a non-practising allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem.

(ii) His appointment will be terminable on one year's notice on either side.

(iii) The appointment is non-pensionable but if already in Government service will be allowed to count service towards pension otherwise the following provident fund concessions will be allowed:—

Personal subscription at 8 1/3 per cent. of salary and Government contribution 75 per cent. of subscription credited half yearly. Interest will accumulate at the same rate as in the General Provident Fund.

(iv) The successful applicant will be required to execute an Agreement.

4. All applications with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the SURGEON-GENERAL with the Government of Bengal before 1st August, 1926. 26934

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on TUESDAY, the 17th August, 1926. TUESDAY, the 27th July, is the last day for receiving applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's office.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 30th June, 1926. 26896

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 23rd July, 1926, to FRIDAY, the 6th August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1926.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
26951

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 23rd July, 1926, to FRIDAY, the 6th August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1926.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
26952

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 23rd July, 1926, to FRIDAY, the 6th August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1926.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
26953

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 23rd July, 1926, to FRIDAY, the 6th August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1926.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
26954

THE PEARL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 23rd July, 1926, to FRIDAY, the 6th August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1926.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
26955

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, 19th May, 1926.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of Shares from THURSDAY, the 1st July, 1926, to THURSDAY, the 15th July, 1926, both days inclusive.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.),
26790 Managing Governors.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st August, 1926.

There will be no change in the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, which will remain at 3½ per cent. per annum.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE, (Offg.),
Managing Governors.
Bombay, 12th July, 1926. 26945

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of SHARE CERTIFICATES of the following Companies are requested to communicate with the undersigned, who will arrange for the exchange of the holding into shares of the Amalgamated Coalfields, Ltd.

THE PENCH RIVER COAL CO. LTD., In Liquidation.

THE UPPER PENCH COAL CO. LTD., In Liquidation.

THE CENTRAL PENCH COAL CO. LTD., In Liquidation.

THE PENCH CONSOLIDATED COAL CO. LTD., In Liquidation.

C. R. HATFIELD,
for Self & Co-Liquidator.
4, Bankshall Street.
CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, 5th July, 1926. 26950

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MANGESH SITARAM DHUME, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, late Cashier in the service of Messrs. Havero Trading Co., Ltd., at Bombay, residing at date of death at Khetwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, Married ..... Deceased

Bai INDIRABAI, widow of Mangesh Sitaram Dhume, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, widow of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Khetwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Pandharinath and Vishwanath, the minor sons of the deceased abovenamed, and limited to the period of minority of any one of them ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR,

The 29th day of June, 1926.

Messrs. SUNKERSETT & VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
26953

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3842 of 1921.

KANKOOCHAND MULCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

versus

SITARAM MAHADEV SATEH, (2) LAXMAN ANANT SATHE, were trading under the name and style, S. L. Sathe and Co. ..... Defendants.

and

NEMCHAND MANECKCHAND, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort ... Assignee of Decree.

To,

(1) KANKOOCHAND MULCHAND, The Plaintiff;

(2) SITARAM MAHDEV and
(3) LAXMAN ANANT SATHE.

Notice under O. XXI, R. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI, R. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by advocate or attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 22nd day of July, 1926, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause (if any you have, but not otherwise) why the decree passed or under-made in the above suit on the 15th day of June, 1923, in favour of the Plaintiff and by him transferred to the Assignee abovenamed should not be executed by the said transferee against you, the said Defendant.

Datet this 5th day of March, 1926.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

The 5th day of March, 1926.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for the Assignee.

26956

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Tel. No. 23409.

20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF GEM SET [illegible] JEWELLE[illegible]

Under instructions from [illegible] and Mulla, Attorneys for the [illegible] on account and at the risk of t[illegible] Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 14th [illegible] July, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo [illegible]get, Fort, tho following gem set Eri[illegible] jewellery comprising:—

17 Pairs Earrings, 20 Bracelets, 1[illegible] Necklets.

19 Pandants and 4 Rings.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF
50 CASES OF ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN
on
THURSDAY, the 22nd July, 1926,
at 3-30 p.m.

Under instructions from Messrs. Fco. Glanzmann of Vienna Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the party concerned the undermentioned goods at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 22nd July, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. The goods offered for sale will be available for inspection during the 24 hours preceding the time fixed for the auction.

50 Cases of Artificial Silk Yarn 150 Deniers, C (IIIa quality No. 26038. Swiss make.

To be sold in four lots of 10c. 10c. 15c and 15c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME 6-30 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.
LAST WEEK! FINAL EPS. 13, 14 & 15
"SPEED"
Featuring :—CHARLES HUTCHISON
See a daring feat performed for a girl's love.
Also a screaming Comedy
NEXT WEEK!
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE MARK OF ZORRO."
A veritable dynamo of boundless energy.

CROWN CINEMA.
Marble Theatre - - - Sandhurst Road.
From SATURDAY, 10th July
The MOST THRILLING COMEDY.
"INTRODUCE ME"
with DOUGLAS MACLEAN as 'JIMMIE'
JIMMIE came to Paris to see the Sights! He also Saw Betty and followed her to the Alps!
ALSO ANOTHER GREAT COMEDY WITH
HAROLD LLOYD
in "NOW OR NEVER"
DON'T MISS THE FUN!
DAILY AT: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Matinee at 3 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

HALF A CENTURY
- RENOWNED -
BATLIWALLA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND AGUE PILLS
FOR
Malaria, Influenza, Kala-Azar, Hay and Jungle Fevers.
SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA
Managing Director
Apply for Price List.
Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., LIMITED
Sayani Road, P. O. Cadell Road
BOMBAY, 14
Telr Add: "Cawashapur" Bombay.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay July 12th.

It was a dull day to-day. Business put through was very poor and fluctuations were narrow. Mill shares were almost unchanged and were all through idle owing to absence of buyers. Fazuls, Pearls and Crescents have declared a dividend of 25, 8 and 4 respectively. In our opinion Fazul's dividend is quite fair in consideration of the present condition of the industry.

Tata Steel Shares were a little better today. Tata Hydros were firm. Andhras and Taa Powers were very firm and were in keen demand. New India Assurance, Scindias and Central Banks were almost steady without change of note.

In 3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper and 1945/55 Loans the prices were firm on buyers' support.

To-morrow, there being a meeting of the members of the Association, the market will not be opened till the meeting is finished.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last	Quotations	Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	2½		81	8
Baroda	50	4		84	
Central Co-operative.	50	7½		58	
Central	25	1¼		27	
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.		81	
Imperial	500	40		1660	
Imperial Contributory	*125	10		423	12
Union	5	0 4 0		3	7

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE					
Bundi	10	..		13	8
Central India Mining.	10	4¼Y		24	12
Indian Cement O.	350	..		63	12
Katni Cement O.	100	..		62	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..		135	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..		4	
Shivrajpur	10	8Y		42	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	925	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	140	
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	117	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	92	8
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	98	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	95	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	85	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	94	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	104	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	156	4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710	XD
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	74	

STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	182	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	252	8
Scindia Steam	15—0—14 Y—9—7			

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	707	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	985	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	123	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	55	
Surat Electricity	100	..	65	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1023	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	932	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	577	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	785	

PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbar	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	150
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1020
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000	..	1050
New Mofussil P.	400	40	515
New Prince of Wales	500	61	710
Volkart U.P.	500	40	685

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	185	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	20	
B. Burma T Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	475	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	126	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11	4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	46	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4 0	5	1
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering	100	10	75	
Mckenzie	100	30	320	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	705	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	120	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	57	8
Tata Iron Defd.	20	..	80	10
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	28	12
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	nil	26	

INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India	50	22-8	750	
Jupiter	15	..	5	
New India	25	ly	20	12
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1075	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3	
Industrial & Prudential	6	5¾ p.c.		

MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	870	
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	300	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	150	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	47	8
Century	100	20y	351	4
Central India O.	100	16	515	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	435	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	128	12
Coorla	100	..	140	
Crescent	100	n l	165	
Currimbhoy	250	..	300	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	670	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	0 14	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	208	12
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	130	
Elphinstone O	100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward	500	..	225	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	841	4
inlay	100	nil	115	
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	525	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	113	12
Gindoostan	1,000	100	1425	
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	172	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1950	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	395	
Jamshed O.	250	..	62	8
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		97	8
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500	..	1600	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5200	
Madhora Scindia	100	..	17	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	85	
Madras United	250	15	500	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	85	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	135	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	125	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	280	
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	451	4
Phoenix	100	10	390	
Premier	100	..	35	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	11	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	510	
Sholapur	1,000	250	7800	
Simplex	250	..	107	8
Sir Shapurji Broac'a	100	..	23	12
Standard	500	40	1300	
Swadeshi	100	18	478	12
Swan	100	..	130	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115	
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2100	
Vishnu P.	500	35	560	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.
Bombay, July 13

Ahmedabad				410
Bombay Cotton				315
Bombay Dyeing	865	870	863-12	870
Century	357-8	361-4	357-8	361-4
Central India	512-8	515	511-4	515
Colaba Land				128-12
Crescent				165
Edward Sassoon				130
Fazulbhoy	837-8	841-4	833-12	841-4
Finalay				117-8
Globe				2[illegible]
Gokak				113-12
Indian Bleaching				172-8
Indore Malwa				395
Kohinoor				1600
Madhowjee				81-4
Mathuradas				120
Meyer Sassoon				85
Mysore				110
New Great	280	280	276-4	2.0
Pearl	445	451 4	443-12	451-4
Pabany				208-12
Phoenix				390
Simplex				107-8
Swadeshi				478-12
Swan Mills				130
Tata Mill				115

MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				185
Bombay Steam				181-4
Tram Co. Ord.				123-2
Bundi Cement				13 8
Central India Mining				24-12
Indian Cement				66
Katni Cement Ord.				62-8
Shivarajpur				42-12
Tata Hydro	1025	1030	1022-3	1023-12
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	28 4	28-14	28 4	28-12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	78-12	80-10	77-8	80-10

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

In the Share Market to-day, jutes opened steady after the week-end, and though there was less activity displayed prices hardly showed any variation in the lack of any buying support in coals apart from Raneegunge which still remain a popular feature; there was nothing else doing of any note. Later Burrakur and Borrea registered better rates. Teas disclosed no alterations except Teen Ali which shewed an improvement in prices. Rubbers were marked down to some extent. Miscellaneous: British India Corporation ordinary shares found some takers while Champaran sugar were unobtainable unless at an advance of a rupee over the last quotation. Carews also noted an improvement. Government Securities were fully steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent. Government Paper Rs. 76-13; four per cent. new Loan 1960-70 Rs. 88-5; six per cent. Bonds 1927 Rs. 107; six per cent. Bonds 1930 Rs. 106-10.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 95; Howrah Amta Light Railway 143; Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 101.

Jutes:—Auckland 229; Bally 172; Barangore 161-8; Birla 8; Budge Budge 437; Champdany 143; Clive 34-7; Dalhousie pref 118; Delta 477-8; Fort Gloster 780; Fort William 261; Howrah 33-8; Hukumchand ordy 10-4; Kamarhatty 555-8; Kanknarra 459; Lansdowne 258-8; National 27-4; New Central 563; Northbrook 50-8; Orient 205; Presidency 7-5; Reliance 61; Standard 393; Union 532.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 3-10, Bhalgora 5; Bhulanbararee 17; Borrea 17-8; Burrakur 20-8; Equitable 16; Ghusick and Muslia 9; Raneegunge 31-4; Standard 45-12.

Miscellaneous:—Johan Tin 53 cts.; Kuchai Tin 92-8 cts.; Barrackpore Electric 85; Burn and Company 6 per cent. pref 100; Indian State Wagon ordy. 26; Indian Iron and Steel 7-6; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy. 3-2; Marshall and Company 3-10; Steel Products 6-12; British India Corporation ordy. 4-16, Midnapore Zemindary 134-8; Carew and Company 69; Champaran Sugar 9-4.

Rubber Shares:—Amalgamated Malay 5.30 cts.; Digwarrah Rs. 27-10; Malaka Pindi 3.17 1/2 cts.; Sungii Tukung 78 cts.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 36-12; Dauracherra 15-12; Defflaghur 17-4; East India 25-8; Gielle 29; Jutlibari 21-4; Naga Hills 20-8; Sonai River 35-14; Teen Ali 24-4.

Debentures:—6 per cent. 1916-56 Associated Hotel Debentures 93-8; six per cent. 1913-27 Empire Jute Mills Debentures 100-8; seven per cent. 1919-30 Gohpur Tea Debentures 100; six per cent. 1908-28 Northbrook Jute Debentures 99.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-seconds pence and Demand Bills were one shilling five and fifteen-sixteenths pence.—A. P.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. the VICEROY of INDIA
AND
H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.
V. V. WAGH
SCULPTOR
6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY 4.
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Overwork, worry or changes in the weather, add to the burden. The kidneys may not be equal to the strain. They fail to filter out from the blood, uric acid and other harmful impurities, which cause backache, lumbago, sciatica and rheumatism.

Don't wait until these complaints develop. Immediately you begin to experience rheumatic twinges, urinary trouble, backache, or other sign of kidney disorder, use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and you will soon be well again. Better still, you can prevent kidney trouble by taking an occasional course of Doan's as a precaution.

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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
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Also Arsenal Road, - - - POONA.

After a hectic but cheery visit, the time comes for me to depart. Dom Marcel, leader of the latest revolution, sees me off.

"A farewell glass of wine" say I. "It breaks my heart" says he, bowing graceful like, "but I must hurry back to get things in order. The caballeros are always late and that spoilt our *last* revolution, I must time them better."

As the train moves off, I press my "Competition" into his ready hand. "Here you are, old son" quoth I. "With this you'll be on time, every time"

Catalogue FREE.
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Keyless Lever Watch.
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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 13.

A further drop of 32 to 21 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on continued long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 3 points down.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: The rejection of terms by the miners has again become a feature affecting the market. It was hoped the conditions would be accepted, but apparently this is not the case.

If the weather continues favourable, the market may drift somewhat lower but at half a cent lower we would prefer to keep to the "bull" side. We do not forget there is the scare period to go through.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 12th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Spring, man and Co:—

"There is less disposition to buy. Feeling less confident."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 12th instant as under:—

"Market declined on weather improving."

The local market appears technically healthy with a better undertone. Taking into consideration all existing conditions the tendency seems more to respond to any bullish factors. Whilst we would be cautious about purchases at the present level we believe it would be advisable in the event of any breaks to begin gradually to make purchases on the scale down.

In consequence of a further decline reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning about Rs 2 lower with Broach July/August at Rs. 332 and gradually improved to Rs. 334 on Shroffs buying and closed at the same rate. New Broach April/May opened at Rs. 314½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 316 on prominent Shroffs buying and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 315½ and going up by half a rupee on buying by Shroffs closed at Rs. 315 3/4.

Oomra July opened at Rs. 324 and closed steady at Rs. 326 on buying by Shroffs. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 299 and closed steady at Rs. 300. Shroffs were moderate buyers whilst Exporters were sellers. Bengal July and January were respectively quoted Rs. 262 and Rs. 250.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand was fair.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, July 13.

Fully Good Broach April/May	315¾
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	333½
Fully Good Bengal July	262½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	251
Fully Good Oomra July	325½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	299½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13.

Description	Super. fine	Fine	F Good	Good
M. G. Bengal	287	275	263	253
M. G. S. Punjab	283	271	259	249
M. G. Oomra No. 3	339	329	314	...
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	364	354	339	...
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	354	344	329	...
M. G. Broach No. 2	356	348	240	332
M. G. Punjab-American	363	358	350	432
M. G. Sewgin/Dharwar	366	358	350	342

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 13.

Fully Good April/May	316
Fully Good Broach July/August	324
Fully Good Bengal July	262
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	251
Fine Oomra July	326
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	300
Good Southerns Aug/Sep.	315

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 13.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th July, 1926:—

Cotton	1,743 bales
Wheat	26,727 Cwts.
Linseed	1,225 ,,
Rape, etc.	209 ,,
Gingellyseed	nil
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	281 ,,
Castorseed	909 ,,
Rice	1,318 ,,
Myrabollams	99 ,,
Cottonseed	517 ,,
Mowraseed	7,441 ,,
Gram	285 ,,
Jowar	690 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	1,106 ,,
Bajri	954 ,,
Coal	2,722 Tons

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BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay July 13

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	54	2,90,550	2,95,077
Central India ..	..	3,73 093	3,38,542
Barsi and Nagar ..	..	2,21,423	2,05,494
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	74,028	97,961
Berar	97	4,74 064	5,69,028
Central Provinces ..	9	2,45,547	2,57,007
Total Comras ..	160	16,78,705	17,63,099
Dholera	306	2,78,333	3,06,419
N.W Provinces ..		1,29.516	1,32,112
Rajputana	98	1.06.594	78,359
Sind-Punjab ..	334	2,91,668	3,62,368
Broach		3,12,040	4.86.052
Coompta & Dharwar	107	1,40,715	1,76,514
Westerns-Northerns	186	94,495	93,115
Coconada		2,634	1,656
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	552	59.248	31.721
Persian		4.381	5,262
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African		72,341	57,964
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,347	3,513
Total	1,743	31,91,324	35,08,803

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 8th July This year	Last year
Europe	2,757	5,12,350	6,50,716
Japan & China ..	2,316	16,33,381	18,24,632
Coast Ports ..		22.303	21,042
Up-country by Rail		96.012	14.294
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		82 305	64 207
Total ..	5 073	23,46 351	25 74,891

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 12.

Scinde Good	6.29
Scinde Fully Good	6.50
Scinde Fine	6 80
Bengal Good	6.30
Bengal Fully Good	6.95
Bengal Fine	6.90
Oomra Good	7.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.35
Oomra Fine	7.65
Broach Good	7.00
Broach Fully Good	8.00
Broach Fine	8.40

COTTON MARKETS.

	Liverpool, July 12. Liverpool closing	Egyptian closing
July	9.19	14.90
August	9.04	14.83
September	8.95	14.72
October	8.90	14.55
November	8.82	14.50
December	8.83	14.34
January	8.82	14.30
February	8.82	14.28
March	8.87	14.25
April	8.86	14.25
May	8.90	14.20
June	8.88	14.20
July	8 87	14.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 12.

	To-day's opening.
July	9.29+.06
October	9.00+.07
December	8.94+.09
January	8.99+.06
March	8.91+.01
May	8.89+.03

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, July 12.

	To-day's opening.
November	14.70+.10
January	14.50+.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 12.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 4,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil

Day's Exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

Futures at New York October ...	16.84
Futures at New York December	16.75
Futures at New York January	16.79
Futures at New York March	17.01
Spot Cotton at New York	17.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.65
Futures at New Orleans October	16.62
Futures at New Orleans January	16.50
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19 13/16
Demand Bills	4.85.81.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 12.

Months.	To-day's prices.
October	16.84—.24
December	16.75—.22
January	16.79—.26
March	17.01—.21

Liverpool, July 12.

Months.	To-day's prices.
October	8.90—.03
December	8.83—.04
January	8.82—.04
March	8.87—.03

WHEAT.

London, July 12.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs July sellers 55

Rozario Santa Fe 58½ per cent 58 1/2 lbs July nominal 54/6

Tone:—Quiet.

Wheat Australian July sellers 58/6

Wheat Choice White Karachi July sellers 57

Wheat Choice White Karachi due paid 57 3/8

Wheat Choice White Karachi afloat paid 56 7/8

Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo 61 lbs June arrived Hamburg paid 55/9

SEEDS.

London, July 12.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—

July/August Hull paid £16:6:3

August/September Hull paid £16:8:9

Cottonseed Bombay July/August quoted £8 1/8

Castorseed Bombay July/August sellers £16 1/2

Linseed Bombay July/August nominal £18 5/8

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold July/August nominal ton £21

Rapeseed, Toria July/August sellers ton £21 7/8

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat July/August nominal ton £22 5/8

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore July/August sellers ton £20 5/8

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore July/August sellers ton £22 1/2

METALS.

London, July 12.

English Best Selected Copper £62 3/4

Standard Copper G M B £57 15/16

Copper Brazers £75

Yellow Metal £70

Hard Spelter £31

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 12.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July/September sellers 15/6 3/4

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta October December sellers 15/9

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta January March sellers 16/1 1/2

Fine White Java C & F Bombay July/September sellers 15/7 3/4

Fine White Java C & F Karachi July/September sellers 15/8 1/2

C. M PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 13.

Jute:—Albion 450; Alliance 470; Anglo-India 395; Auckland 229; Barnagore 162; Bally 170; Birla 8; Belvedere 490; Budge Budge 437; Caledonian 505; Chandani 143; Clive 34/2; Craig 4; Cheviot 252; Dalhousie 358; Delta 480; Empire 53/8; Fort Gloster 785; Fort William 261; Gondalpara 825; Gourepore 640; Hukumchand 10; Hooghly 69/8; Howrah 98/4; Kamarhatty 556; Kankanarrah 458; Kelvin 800; Khardah 400; Kinnison 650; Lansdowne 257; Lawrence 585; Lothian 390; Naihati 435; National 27; New Central 560; Northbrook 50; Nudea 45; Orient 204; Presidency 7; Reliance 60/8 Soorah 26; Standard 390; Union 526; Waverly 6/8; Hessian 14/14; Jute 61/14.

Cotton:—Agra United /10/; Dunbar 137; Keshavram Cotton 4/6.

Coal:—Burrakur 20/8; Bokaro Ramgur 13/8; Gusick and Musalia 9; Raneegunge 31/4.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/8; Burma Corp 19/8; I I Still 7/2; I Standard wagon 20; Marshalls 3/10; Imperial Bank 1660; Imperial Conty 420.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady Cottons and coals quiet. Miscellaneous section were improving. Government securities steady. 3½ per cent Government Paper 76/14; 4 per cent New Loan 61960-70) 88/4; 6 per cent Bonds (1930) 106/10; 6 per cent Bonds (1927) 107.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	255/60	.....
Bengal Fine M G	240/45	.....
Bengal F G M G	220/30	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	210	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	225-30	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	335/40	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	335/38	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	335/38	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/20	.....
Arvi Fine M G	320/25	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	290/300	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	290/300	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	260/70	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	255/65	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	330/35	.....
Broach F G M G	300/05	.....
Muthia Fine M G	240/45	.....
Muthia F G M G	225/35	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	355/65	.....
Westerns Good M G	295/305	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	235/40	.....
Cambodia F G M G	385/90	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	380/390	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	300/05	.....
Dhollera F G M G	290/300	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 13.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T.T. 1|5 13|16

Bank's selling D. D. 1|5 27|32 per cent.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T. T. 1|5 7|8

Bank's selling D. D. 1|5 29|32

Bank's buying 3 M|st D. A. 1|6 3|16

Bank's buying T. T. 1|5 15|16

Gank's selling D. D. 1|5 27|32

PARIS—

Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 1415

Bank's buying 3 M|st D. A. Frcs. 1485

Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 1470

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 129 1|2

Bank's buying 60 D|st D. P. Rs. 125 1|2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 152 1|2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 199

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 157

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 276 1|2

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol.	4.86 11|32
London—Paris Frcs.	193.50
London—Switzerland Frcs.	25.11
London—Brussels. Frcs.	232.00
London—Rome Liras	144.00
London—Berlin Marks	20.45

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market steady.

London, July 12.

Tele Transfers 1/5 31/32

Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2

Bar Silver Spot 20 quiet.

London, July 10.

Rentes 3 per cent 47

Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/16

Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 1/8

Tone of Silver:—China Banks bought and sold. Market quiet.

Interest day to day Loans 3 3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 days Market Loans 4 per cent.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

London, July 12.

Rentes 3 per cent 45 3/4

Bar Silver (Spot) 30

Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 1/16

Tone:—China Banks and bazaars bought and sold. Market quiet.

Interest day to day Loans 4 per cent.

Interest 7 days Market Loans 4 per cent.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 13.

3 Months	4 3/4 per cent.
6 Months	4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	2 per cent.
Money 1 Month	2 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market: Easy.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 13.

Bar gold ready	Rs. 21|7|3
Bar gold forward	Rs. 21|7|3
Bar gold 2nd settlement,	Rs. 21 7-9
Bar silver ready	Rs. 68.10-0
Bar silver 1st settlement,	Rs. 68-11-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement,	Rs. 68-10 0

London, July 12.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11 1|2

Silver ready d. 30

Silver forward, d. 30.1

TONE OF SILVER—

Dull. China sold. India bought to cover sales.

Sovereigns Ready	13-8 3
Sovereigns Forward	13-8 3
National Bank Bar Gold	21-11-0

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 12.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 1/2

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 5/8

War Loan 5 per cent £101

Conversion Loan £76

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102

Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/4

Consols 2½ per cent £55 5/8

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £56 1/2

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) £69 3/4

Government Securities 3 per cent £59 3/4

HEALTH OF BOMBAY,

During the week ending 10th instant, the total mortality 662 was 98 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 26.91. The mortality for the 28th week of 1925 was 513 and death-rate 21.18 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 was 599 and death-rate 25.54.

Out of the total deaths, 186 were among infants under one year of age; 9 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 23 attacks and 16 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 338 as against 337 for the 28th week of 1925 and 341 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 13.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77-6

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 102

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102.10

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 103-14

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108 9

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107-2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-11

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106-10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107-10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108-10

6 1|2 B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.4

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 832

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, July 12.

Hongkong Bank £132 1/2

Chartered Bank £21 5/8

National Bank £48 3/4

P and O Bank £9 3/4

Eastern Bank £5 7/8

DESHBANDHU ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATIONS AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of Santa Cruz was held on Sunday last at 9 a.m. when Mr. J. K. Mehta presided.

Mr. Mehta in his preliminary remarks observed that Deshbandhu was one of those, who took up the work of Mahatma Gandhi in right earnest.

Swami Vishwanand dwelt mainly upon the religious aspect of Das's life. From the very beginning Das was inspired by the spirit of service to the poor. Like Mahatma Gandhi, Das also believed that politics without religion, was dangerous in India.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, gave his recollections of the Deshbandhu. He narrated his experience of the work done in connection with the Punjab Enquiry Committee in 1919. It was there that members of the Committee, including the speaker and Mr. Das, received the "first shock of the terribly rotten state of the British Government." This episode proved to be a turning point in the career of Deshbandhu Das. Along with other members of the Committee came to a conclusion that there were many vices in the so-called reign of law or order and unless those vices were removed, there was no hope of salvation for India.

AT BANDRA.

According to the instructions issued by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President of the Indian National Congress, a grand celebration of the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das's anniversary was made by the Bandra Village Congress Committee at the Municipal Marathi School Hall, Waterfield Road, Bandra, on Sunday last.

DAS DAY IN SIND.

HYDERABAD (Sind) July 13.

The Das Day was celebrated throughout the chief towns of Sindh by public meetings and prayers on Sunday. In Hyderabad, however, the function extended to Monday also. The chief feature of these functions was a "ramayan" procession and national songs by Pandit Vishnoo Digamber.—A.P.

DAS ANNIVERSARY AT AZAMGARH

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AZAMGARH, July 13.

Azamgarh citizens celebrated Deshabandhu's death ceremony to-day and also passed resolutions expressing grief at the untimely death of Chiraranjan Das and Mr. Omar Sobhani. Thakur Suraj Nath Singh was in the chair.

DAS CELEBRATION AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, July 12.

Tributes to the memory of the late Mr. C. R. Das were paid at the anniversary celebration on Sunday at Tilak Ghaut held under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committees. Mr. Sreenivasa Aiyangar presided.—A. P.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Kazi's Dhabba, Matta's Pole, Ahmedabad City.

SHIPPING

DEPARTURES.

July 13.

Eburna, Thomas, Karachi.
Genoa Maru, Shigys, Kobe.
Silvio Pellico, Giadrossich, Karachi.
British Sailor, Bovill, Abadan.
Bankura, Hatchard, Busreh.
Sarvistan, Rainey, Jeddah.

LOADING.

July 13.

Steamer Sumatra Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Dara for Jeddah.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, July 13).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 17/7, M M and Co.
3 Aquileia, 4201, Geona, 17/7, L T & M Italina.
4 Wildenfels, 3794, Karachi, 18/7, L E Edwardes Ltd.
5 Hoogkerk, 3170, Karachi, 23/7, E D Sassoon and Co.
6 Madura, 5464, 16/7, Karachi, M M and Co.
7 C/o. Venice, 5223, Karachi, 31/7, K Nixon and Co.
10 Karapara 3722, Durban, 21/7 M M & Co.
11 Genoa Maru, 5001, Japan, 13/7, N Y Kaisha.
12 Dred George Lloyd, 400, N F, N.F., Mazagon Dock Co.
14 Nagpore, 3226, Japan, 17/7 M M & Co.
15 Manora, 4987, London, 15/7, M M & Co.
16 Tuscaloosa City, 3450, Calcutta 15/7, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Silvio Pellico, 3453, Karachi, 13/7, N F L Trieston & M I S N Co.
2 Tarantia, 3098, Glasgow, 20/7, Graham Trading Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 14/7 M M and Co.
5 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe, 25/7, O S Kaisha.
8 Sydney Maru, 2523, Osaka, 19/7, N Y Kaisha.
9 Tacoma Maru, 3642, Japan 14/7, O S Kaisha.
10/11 Clan Finday, 2503, Chittagong, 19/7, James Finlay and Co.
12/13 Bahadur 2936, Calcutta, N F, T Morrison and Co.
14 Baroda, 1899, Busrah, 21/7, M M & Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Cranfield, 52/3 N F. N F, M M and Co.
B Canara, 3889, Rangoon, 18/7, M M and Co.
C/R Garmula, 3234, N F, N F, M M and Co.
F Sarvistan, 4817, Jeddah, 14/7, A Nemazee and Co.
Q Indira, 298, M'Coast, 14/7, Bombay Steamship.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION RELIEF WORKS.

The Secretary of the Ramkrishna Mission of Khar, Bombay, writes:—

"Nearly a week ago the public were informed through the columns of the Press that the Ramkrishna Mission has opened relief [illegible] Behar and Bengal. From the Rangoon branch centre despatched both men and [illegible] affected areas in Arakan, [illegible] of the people appears to be help[illegible]serable.

About [illegible]e of things in Santal Parganas we already informed the public that owing to the failure of crops in two consecutive years, the stoppage of work in the coal mines and the delay in the breaking of the [illegible]ons, the problem of unemployment has become very acute and the Mission has opened relief work at Jamtara where 445 persons from 10 different villages were given help. Our workers who have personally inspected the areas give a most heart rending report. The tanks and wells are dried up. Men, women and children have often to go without food and even women have barely any clothing to cover their bodies. Owing to scarcity of fodder the miseries of the cattle can easily be imagined. From the last week the work has been extended over an area of 14 villages with 372 recipients. In addition to the weekly doles of rice, distribution of cloth and help for the rethatching of huts are also urgently needed.

On the report of our workers sent to Midnapore District for inspection we have opened a relief centre at Packmajita where distressed persons from 45 villages are receiving weekly doles of rice."

It is obvious that all these relief works will have to be continued for several months if the rains fail to set in, in the course of the next three or four weeks. We invite the attention of all generous and kind hearted persons to the prompt and urgent need of sending their mite to our relief fund.

Contributions and presents of old and new clothes will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by:—(1) The President Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math Howrah, and (2) The Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, 1 Mukherjee Lane, Baghbazaar, Calcutta.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants, Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-8, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Improvement Board (Corporation) 5-10 p.m.

Public meeting convened by B. P. C. C. regarding elections, Mr. J. M. Mehta to preside.

THURSDAY, July 15.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 16.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails of July 1, due at 6 a.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

Mr. Maganlal Thakoredas Mody, C.I.E., partner of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., died at his residence, Bhuleshwar, on 13th July 1926. Deeply regretted, Utham na Ceremony on 14-7-26, at 5 p.m. at his residence.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Thursday the 15th instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wave lenth 387 metres.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the union Dr. Kashibai Nowrange will conduct a Divine Service in connection with the Anniversary of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from from 6 a.m. of 12th July to 6 a.m. of 13th July,

Small-pox Attack nil; Death nil.
Cholera Attack nil, Death nil.
Plague Attack nil; Death nil.
Influenza Attack nil; Death nil.
Total mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 112.
Total Mortality this day last year 91.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct to-morrow (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagawad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A special meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms on Thursday the 15th instant at 6-15 p.m. to consider the transfer of books in the Medical Section as a loan to the library of the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay.

BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY.

The game on Monday night at Watson's Hotel between Mr. Fezi — 135 and Mr. Bootwala plus 30, was witnessed by a good gathering, were treated to a good display of the game by Mr. Fezi who won the game.

Scores—Mr. Fezi 250 (breaks 40, 28, 28, 25, and 20) and Mr. Bootwala 130.

MANG GARUDIS OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Jhabwala writes on behalf of the Mang Garudis among whom he has been working that he has another irregularity to point out as regards this much neglected fallen community of people. Santhu Laxman a Mang Garudi living at Dharavi in the settlement has been working here in the local Mills as a 'Begari' for the last 7 years. Sometime ago his wife Mainee went away to Malegon where the probation officer let Santhu go. I have the original letter of the probation officer but the latter put him down as an abscondee and the local police has taken action against Santhu and sent him to Nasik for trial. Mainee in the meanwhile has been sent by the probation officer to Nandoor, Santhu in trial at Nasik? His wife is at Nanddorl and his unfortunate children are at Dharavi! Everything was done with the knowledge of the officer-in-charge and yet Santhu is marked down as a rascal and an abscondee. Of course, he is now thrown out of his job as well. The commissioner of police transfers me to the Criminal Tribes Officer and the latter to the Missionaries. I am of opinion that the whole question needs a searching enquiry.

MURDER OF KHOJA MERCHANTS.

Khimji Govardhan, the carpenter Mehta who is alleged to have attacked two Khoja merchants with a dangerous weapon and murdered them was placed before Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court on Monday. The Magistrate was requested to remand the accused into police custody till the 17th instant.

The Magistrate granted the application.

HIGH COURT.

CUSTODY OF WAR-BONDS.

IMPERIAL BANK'S APPLICATION REJECTED.

An application was made by Mr. Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp, Bar.-at-Law, before Mr. Justice Percival at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on behalf of the Imperial Bank of India praying that certain war-bonds of the value of Rs. 10,000 lying in the custody of the High Court since 1922 should be handed over to the Bank.

These bonds were put in as exhibits in a case tried at the Criminal Sessions of that year in which one C. N. Banaji, a constituent of the Bank, was charged with cheating the Bank to the tune of Rs. 16 lakhs, in conspiracy with one Sunderrao, a ledger clerk of the Bank, who had since been absconding and in whose house the the war-bonds were found along with some currency notes. Banaji was convicted and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment. Banaji who had no ready cash to pay the amount of defalcations to the Bank made out an agreement relinquishing his claim on all his properties in favour of Mr. S. B. Billimoria, the trustee for the Bank. No claim had been put forward regarding the ownership of these war-bonds since 1922, and counsel submitted that they should be handed over to the Bank.

Mr. Vicaji, Bar.-at-Law, who appeared for Banaji, contended that the bonds should be handed over to his client in whose name they stood. The Bank had already realised nearly 7 lakhs from the properties of Banaji. As regards the agreement by which Banaji was stated to have made his properties to the Bank, counsel alleged that it was taken from him under undue influence and threat of prosecution.

Mr. Kemp, replying, submitted that the bonds came within the operation of the agreement by which Banaji had made over all his properties to the Bank, and therefore they had come into possession of the Bank.

The Advocate-General, for the Crown, stated that they should be handed over to the Bank.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment observed that since no order regarding the disposal of the property was made by the Sessions Judge Mr. Kajiji who tried that case four years ago, it was not competent for this Court to make any order. The High Courts of Lahore and Allahabad had laid down that an order regarding the disposal of properties put in as exhibits in a case should be made within six months from the trial. His Lordship therefore directed that the war-bonds should continue to remain in the custody of the High Court, and referred the parties to a Civil Court to establish their claims. They would then be disposed of in accordance with the directions of the Civil Court.

MURDER OF STEP-DAUGHTER

WOMAN SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.

The appeal filed by Somi Eknath, a young woman of 20, against the sentence of transportation passed by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur for murdering her 4 years old step-daughter came up for hearing before the Hon. Justices Fawcett and Madgaoker on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

The accused woman who was living with her husband at Malvadi went to her parent's place in the village of Khahisgaon in January last accompanied by her step daughter. She took the girl to the outskirts of the village one day, and returned alone after some time. As the girl was missed for a long time, the accused was asked about her whereabouts, to which she replied denying all knowledge. Some stains of blood being observed on her clothes, she tried to explain them away by saying that she was in her monthly period. But this was disbelieved as being improbable during her state of pregnancy; and being cornered on the point, she confessed that she had taken the girl outside the village, but pleaded that the latter had stumbled over a hedge of prickles where she had left her crying. The girl was found dead at the place in a pool of blood. The accused was tried for murder before the Sessions Judge of Sholapur who sentenced her to transportation for life.

In appeal before their Lordships, it was contended on behalf of the accused that there was no direct evidence to fasten the guilt upon her, but the Sessions Judge had mainly based her conviction on his opinion that it was a common thing for a woman in Hindu Society to regard a step-child as a thorn to be removed from her path of happiness. Such a presumption was unwarranted in the present case.

Their Lordships held that the circumstantial evidence was strong enough to convict the accused, and rejected the appeal.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A WOMAN.

Mr. Eruchshah S. Shroff of Bombay appeared with Mr. Rustomji S. Bulsara, pleader, before the First Class Honorary Magistrate, Bandra on Monday and filed a complaint charging Jamshed Jamaspaji Bhagawagar and Darashah P. Vakeel with abducting a married woman and outraging her. The Magistrate ordered bailable warrants to be issued against both the accused.

OUTRAGE ON GIRL PASSENGER.

RAILWAY CONSTABLES SENTENCED.

The reference made by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum in the case of Abdulkarim Yakoob and Sayyid Jamal in consequence of a disagreement with the jury's verdict came up for hearing before the Hon. Justices Fawcett and Madgaoker on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

It appears that one Luxmibai, a young Hindu girl of 16, was travelling from Mysore to Dharwar in the Company of a Mahomedan youth named Mahmad Hayat. As they were sleeping when the train reached their destination, they were overcarried two stations further on, where they were awakened for checking tickets by a ticket examiner. They alighted at the station, and being unable to pay the excess-fare, were handed over to the custody of the accused who were railway constables there. The latter then took them to the watchman's room where, after the girl's companion was sent out on the pretext of taking tea, the first accused committed rape on her with the convinance of the other. At the trial before the Sessions Court, the assessors found both of them guilty, but the judge was of a contrary opinion holding that the girl was a consenting party.

In disposing of the reference, their Lordships, rejected the sessions judge's view that because a Hindu girl had been going about with a Mahomedan youth who was alleged to be her paramour, that circumstance supported the inference that she being of an immoral character must have given her consent. As regards the sentence, their Lordships observed that as the girl was in the legal custody of the accused who as constables represented the law, they were answerable for her safety and honour. They had abused their power and trust and deserved a deterrant punishment. Their Lordship therefore sentenced them to 7 and 3 years' hard labour respectively.

ANOTHER HOUSE COLLAPSE.

Another accident of house collapse which fortunately did not prove fatal to any human life, occurred on Tuesday afternoon in the Bhat Bazar Street, Pydhownie. At about 1.30 p.m. the front portion of a five storied building in the above Street, collapsed all of a sudden, and the pipes, latrines and water-closets of all the four floors came down with a great noise. The building was tenanted by about 100 families most of them Goojerati and Kathiawadi

Fortunately no person was injured; and the Babula Tank Fire Brigade was at once informed of the accident. The brigadeers and the Emergency Van people who soon arrived on the scene removed the debris. The building which suffered the accident belongs to one Meghraj Malji Jairam.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

At about 10 o'clock on Monday information was received at Maharbawri Police Station that one Shewantibai (30) residing at Duncan Road had died of opium poisoning. Police inquiries showed that the deceased's husband Maruti Tukaram had no money on Monday and went to Kurla. In the evening he returned and brought some food which both the husband and wife took together at 10 p.m. Soon after midnight the deceased's child cried and when she was awakened by her husband, she was found unconscious. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died soon after admission, death being due to opium-poisoning. The deceased was not in the habit of taking opium, but some opium was kept in the house for the child.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

AN AYAH COMMITS SUICIDE.

Caroline Fernandez (55) an ayah employed by Mr. Nowroji Dosabhoy Gandhi residing at Wodehouse Road fell from the terrace of the house on Tuesday morning and died on the spot. The deceased was suffering from pain in the chest for the last six months.

At an inquest held by the Coroner Mr. Nowroji Dosabhai Gandhi said the deceased was complaining of pain in the chest. Witness had sent her to Goa for a change. She was in the habit of drinking so much so that her throat was paralysed. On Tuesday morning she appeared quite well. At 6-30 a.m. witness was informed that the deceased had fallen down. Witness went down and saw the deceased lying in the Court yard. She was dead.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING

At a meeting of the Improvements Committee held on Tuesday, Dr. A. G. Viegas moved: That the Municipal rules and regulations as regards pay, leave gratuity and provident fund be adopted for the Improvement Trust staff.

Dr. Viegas said the Trust was part and parcel of the Municipal Corporation and there should be harmony and no conflict between the rules of the Corporation and the Trust. If that were so it would obviate the bringing up of special cases for their consideration as the Committee had experience of this for the last several weeks. There should be no difference between the treatment meted out to the Municipal employees, he said.

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Finance and Establishment Committees and this was agreed to.

OUTRAGING MODESTY OF WOMAN.

A PARSI FINED

Before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Dorabji Rustomji Hormuzdiar was placed at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday on a charge of travelling by a female compartment of the B.B. & C.I. Railway and outraging the modesty of a beggar woman on the night of the 10th July.

Motibai, a beggar woman said that on the night of 10th July she was travelling in a third class female compartment of a local train of the B.B. & C.I. Railway from Churchgate to Grant Road. Except her and her two daughters there was none in the compartment. While the train was in motion she was trying to pacify her baby who was crying. Someone from behind placed his hands on her breast and tried to embrace her. She looked round and seeing the accused began to abuse her. The accused then threatened to assault her and hand her over to the police. On the train reaching Marine Lines witness got down and began to remonstrat with the accused. This attracted a large crowd, and she gave her name to the police.

Tricumdas Daulatrai, Dy. Station Master, Marine Lines, said on his hearing the complaint, he asked the accused his name. He gave a false name as "Nowroji Cawasji, 13, Wassiamal Building, Grant Road." He then handed over the accused and the complainant to the police.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

Pleading not guilty, the accused said that he boarded the train in a hurry after it had been in motion and through a mistake he entered the female compartment. The complainant who was in the carriage begged for alms which he refused to give. The complainant then began to ask him why he had entered the female's compartment. On arriving at Marine Lines, she created a scene for his not giving her alms. He gave false name because he was confused.

The Railway Company also charged him with committing an offence under the Railway Act by entering a female compartment.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on both the charges and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 and Rs. 5 respectively.

AN UNAUTHORIZED LOTTERY.

PUBLISHER OF ADVERTISEMENT, PROSECUTED.

The case in which Mr. I. K. Yajnik, editor, printer and publisher of the 'Hindustan and Advocate of India" was charged with publishing the advertisement of an unauthorized lottery in the issue of 24th April 1926 of his paper, came up for hearing before the Third Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday morning.

Mr. S. N. Kanga who appeared for the defence applied for a postponement of the case. He said that he had explained the circumstances under which the advertisement was published.

The lottery referred to was advertised to be drawn at Morvi on June 30th and each ticket was priced at Re. 1. The first prize was Rs. 10,000. The lottery was not authorrized by the Government of Bombay, and hence the publication of its advertisement was an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

As the prosecution did not oppose the postponement, the case was postponed to August 3.

CHARGE OF SUICIDE FAILS.

Judgment was delivered on Tuesday by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Ratanbai a young Hindu woman was charged with trying to commit suicide by soaking her saree in kerosene oil and setting it on fire.

The accused was the second wife of one Ranchhoddas Harjiwan and resided with him and his son by his previous wife at Kalbadevi Road. It was alleged by the husband that she could not tolerate the presence of the boy and was often troubling him. She had also threatened to commit suicide. There was a regular domestic quarrel over the boy between the couple. The accused was suffering from hysteria, on May 21st, as the accused was feeling very uneasy, her husband called for a Doctor and went back with the latter to fetch medicine. When he returned he saw the saree of the accused burnt at several places. On this he informed the police and the case had been filed.

The accused pleading not guilty said that she was boiling milk for her baby as she was crying, and while doing so her saree caught fire which was immediately extinguished.

The saree which was produced in the Court seemed burnt only at one place.

The Magistrate believing in the story of the accused discharged her.

ABDUCTING A HINDU BOY.

MAHOMEDAN FOREST RANGER CONVICTED.

NAGPUR, July 13.

Mr. Prideaux Additional Judicial Commissioner has delivered judgment in a criminal revision petition preferred by Mr. Mujamal Hussain, a forest ranger who had been convicted and sentenced for abducting a Hindu minor and converting him to Islam. The Judge upheld the conviction and remarked that there was no reasonable doubt that the accused did take the boy away. The accused had done a very silly thing and he had been punished sufficiently. The Judge dealt with the accused under section 502 of the Criminal Procedure Code and directed that he be released on his executing a bond with one surety for Rs. 500 to appear and receive sentence when called upon to do so during the period of one year and in the meanwhile to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.—A. P. (

BRANCH LINE CONSTRUCTION.

B. B. & C. I. RY. COMMITTEE DEBATE

The following subjects among others were discussed at the 22nd meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on 24th June 1926:—

The Chairman having briefly outlined the new policy of the Railway Board Governing the construction of branch and feeder lines, and the procedure to be followed by main line Companies in giving effect to it, placed before the Committee a list of projects which the Bombay Government had furnished to this Administration in pursuance of that policy and which was now under consideration.

The Chairman intimated that he would welcome suggestions from any member as to the construction of branch lines which were likely to prove remunerative to the Company and develop new country within its sphere of influence

The Chairman informed the Committee of the progress made up to date in connection with the electrification of the local section up to Borivli, and added that the Agreement with Messrs. Tata and Sons for the supply of Power had been submitted to his Board of Directors for their approval. He also informed them that estimates for extending the electrification scheme up to Virar and for temporary electrification of the line between Church Gate and Colaba were under preparation.

Among the other items to which consideration was given were (1) the proposal of special concession rates to Poona for the Presidency Agricultural show; the issue of mileage coupon-tickets to commercial firms, and the improvements to Khar, Road station.

FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch) a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, for contesting the forthcoming Provincial and Legislative elections according to the Congress mandate. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside and Messrs. K. F. Nariman, B. T. Desai, S. L. Silam, J. K. Mehta, Purshottam Trikamdas, K. P. Khadilkar, F. J. Ginwala and K. N. Jogleker will speak.

GENERAL ELECTIONS & DEPRESSED MARATHAS.

Applications are invited for one Depressed Class Maratha seat on the Provincial Legislative Council from the Bombay City North.

Applicants must be members of the Congress and must subscribe to the General Policy of the Congressmen in the Council as laid down by the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi and must also sign the pledge. Applications must be forwarded to the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, on or before 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday (the 15th inst).

Forms of applications together with General Policy and pledge will be supplied at the Congress office, 414, Girgaum Back Road, upto 6 p.m. (S.T.)

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA IN MAHARASHTRA.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., writes:—"In pursuance of the authority given by the Working Committee, I am hereby inviting all congressmen in Maharashtra who are prepared to stand by the Cawnpore Congress resolution for the purpose of supplementing the efforts of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee in helping Congress candidates at the ensuing elections for the various legislatures.

The preliminary meeting has been convened for Sunday (the 18th instant) at 3 p.m. at Mr. Shivram Paranjpye's house.

INCREASE OF MUNICIPAL TAXES IN SANTA CRUZ.

DEPUTATION TO MINISTER.

(From our Correspondent.)

SANTA CRUZ, July 13.

Hon. Secretary of Santa Cruz Residents' Association has sent a telegram to the Minister of Local Self-Government, Poona, as under:—

"Santa Cruz Residents' Association most strongly protests against imposition of sanitary cess entailing fifty percent increase in Municipal Taxation for Santa Cruz alone requests you will please receive their deputation at earliest convenience anxiously awaiting information time and place for deputation—Secretary."

It is understood that a deputation consisting of Rao Saheb S.S. Talmaki, Messrs. Jamnadas Morarji, G.B. Trivedi, B.T. Anklesaria, Mawji Govindji, Kanji Cursondas, Fida Husen, Hiralal Desai and Dr. M.M. Ghody will wait upon the Minister to protest against the recent increase in taxes and also against the failure of the Government in establishing a Municipality for the Suburbs.

A Patna message says:—"The case of Syed Osman Ghani, editor of the "Amarat" was taken up on Monday by Khan Bahadur Abul Hamid, Senior Deputy Magistrate, Patna. The accused was charged under Section 124A on writing an article in his paper the "Amarat" dated the 13th of June 1926. 23rd instant has been fixed for next hearing of the case.—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormusji and Co., Frere Road, Fort.)

OCTOBER.

13th July, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	16.84
To-day's Opening Rate	17.00
Difference	+.16
To-day's Closing Rate	
Difference	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

13th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	8.90
To-day's Opening Rate	8.93
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.09
Difference	+ .19

Khandi Market	315-12-0
Sewri Market	315-8-0

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. A. BEAT G. I. P.

On Tuesday the Royal Artillery met the G. I. P. on the Cooperage and won by four goals to one. The Railway showed signs of improvement and made several opportunities, only to be baulked, however, by weak shooting.

Opening with confidence the Gunners could not score till seven minutes before the interval when Benham headed a fine goal from an accurate corner kick. Soon after, he obtained the second goal, also from a corner kick which he deflected neatly into the corner of the net.

The Railwaymen broke through on more than one occasion, Chapman running the ball down the wing and centring well, but Hanson was lying off-side time and again.

On resumption the Gunners took charge of the game and bombarded Phipps. Fieldhouse added two more goals. Phipps was playing splendidly and earned applause with some really good saves. Of the two backs Alcock did the lion's share of the work. Corr who had been in the half line, took up his position at the head of the forwards who bucked up considerably. The last five minutes of play provided some excellent football. A new spirit seem to animate the G. I. P. They slung the ball about well and passing prettily kept their opponents penned up around their goal. A fine cross-pass from Chapman was directed into the net by Thomas and the Railway registered their only goal. And this was not all for Corr got through on his own and had hard luck when he shot just over the bar.

Royal Artillery ..... 4 goals.
G. I. P. ..... 1 goal.

R. A.—Atkinson; Massey and Hanlen; Brown, James and Gingall; Bevan, Benham, Fieldhouse, French and Waddell.

G. I. P.—Phipps; Murray and Alcock; Gilman, Corr and Rodericks; Chapman, Johnson, Thompson, Thomas and Fernandez.

Referee.—Mr. F. W. Thornback.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

South Staffs vs. Y. M. C. A.—Cooperage. Times of India vs. Matunga Hindus—Oval.

THIRD TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND ALL OUT FOR 294.

LONDON, July 12

RICHARDSON ADDS ANOTHER CENTURY.

Australia added 128 runs to their Saturday's total before their innings closed at lunch, and Richardson scored the third individual century. Tate bowled magnificently but was unlucky. At one time he had been bowling for hour and half during which period he took one wicket and only 18 runs were scored off him.

When England went in, Hobbs and Sutcliffe put on 59 runs before for the first wicket and 104 was on board before Hobbs was caught from one of Mailey's deliveries which found the edge of the bat. Hobbs was then one short fifty. After he left, the batsmen were dismissed at short intervals though Kilner who made thirty-six played a free and forcing game, hitting Mailey to boundary four times in one over.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 13.

In the Third Test Match to-day England was all out in the first innings for 294 runs and following on had made 15 for no wicket at lunch time, Hobbs four, Sutcliffe eleven. Reuter.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 12.

The 20-round boxing contest for the Middleweight Championship of Britain, at Holland Park, to-night, between Tommy Milligan (Hamilton) and George West (London) was won by Milligan. Referee stopped the fight in the 14th round.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1926.

JAIL REFORM.

"Exquisite tortures" was the description given by the Jail Commission of 1899 of certain jail punishments then in vogue, such as shaving the heads of women prisoners and the stocks, the latter being specially prevalent in Bombay. Happily, those punishments are gone, though flogging remains. What new exquisite tortures are still inflicted behind the prison bars unknown to the public none can tell. We have known casual visitors to jails returning from them sick at heart at the way human beings are treated there. Now and then a political prisoner throws lurid light on the dark doings within the prison walls. Interpellations and inquiries may follow, reforms may be promised, but on one pretext or another they remain a dead letter; witness the fate of many of the reforms recommended by the Commission of 1919. The abuses exposed by the Punjab Enquiry Committee only a month ago are worse than those brought to light by the Commission of 1919. The Report of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1925 also shows how painfully slow is the progress of even the most urgent reforms. The Bombay jails are still overcrowded, particularly those in Sind where, according to the Report, the prison population is "invariably nearly 50 per cent above the sanctioned accommodation". The tendency, in these circumstances, is inevitable to crowd together promiscuously all sorts of prisoners, young and old, men and women, new and hardened. The new Nasik Central Jail for habitual prisoners and a separate Central Female Jail are still under construction. Though there were in 1925 as many as 1,690 fresh prisoners between the ages of 16 and 20, only 154 of these could be admitted into Dharwar Juvenile Jail. Thus "the juvenile jail at present does not receive the class of prisoners which is specially in need of the reformatory influences which such an institution is designed to exert." This is due partly to want of accommodation in the Dharwar Jail and partly to the absence of a Borstal Act empowering judicial officers to order detention in a Borstal institution for a year or two. As the Inspector-General of Prisons himself points out, the principle of such a measure is already accepted in the case of children and the passing of a Borstal Act should not be further delayed. The Government have had before them for several years past the scheme of converting the Dharwar Jail into a full Borstal institution; but plans and estimates are still being cast and recast. The Report also mentions a serious rise in juvenile crime. But the Children's Act passed in 1924 has not yet been brought into force.

Let us concede that the reforms undertaken by Government will be given effect to soon. They will be welcome. But the point we would specially emphasise is that the small reforms now contemplated by Government will not suffice to minimise crime. The whole policy of jail administration and especially the spirit in which the policy is worked out need radically to be revised. Perhaps the most significant feature of the Report is that not less than 4,546 of the prisoners admitted in 1925 had been previously convicted. This sad fact, coupled with the universal disrepute into which our Indian jail administration has fallen, should suffice to prove the futility of the present policy of relying more upon the deterrent effect of jail discipline than upon its reformatory influences. The modern scientific and humane attitude towards crime is that the disposition to crime is regarded as being of the nature of a disease aggravated by unhealthy environment. And the prison is expected to be rather a reformatory to correct than a house of frightfulness. Once this basic theory with its implications is accepted by Government unreservedly, details of reform can be easily worked out. If, instead, Government accept it only in name but in practice continue to make a fetish of frightening criminals into good behaviour, even the remedies devised may be tainted with the vice of the basic principle.

If Government accept the view we have commended, the way to jail reform is clear. First and foremost, the jail officers will have to be men of sound education specially trained in the science of penology and the difficult art of reforming mental and moral perverts. The system of appointing convict officials is, as pointed out by the Punjab Jail Inquiry Committee, a gross anomaly, a source of corruption, and a scandal. The Government of the Punjab have accepted the principle, but want time to work it out. The principle being recognised, it follows that the system should be abolished everywhere. Those who need to be reformed themselves cannot reform others. As for methods of jail administration, they should be adaptations of the principles followed in reformatories and Borstal institutions. The teaching of some crafts to prisoners, such as weaving, canework, carpentry and the like, wherever the experiment has been systematically tried, has given excellent results. Its moral value in making prisoners feel that they can earn their bread respectably is incalculable. The Report under review admits the utility of such teaching, mentions "a report of great value" on the subject by a Committee appointed by the Government of Madras, but adds: "Owing to the retirement of Mr. Thiselton-Dyer, who had been appointed to investigate the subject, no report from him was received and nothing has been done". The admission is an eloquent commentary on the perfunctory manner in which important questions are dealt with in the Secretariat. Education in the three R's even to adult prisoners and moral and religious instruction will undoubtedly exert a great reformatory influence. We need not go more into details, but the main point is that Government should accept the basic idea that for adults as for juveniles the jail should be primarily a reformatory institution. The public too has a heavy responsibility in the matter. There should be more Prisoners' Aid Societies. It is a pity that the Bombay Society could assist in 1925 only 282 prisoners as compared with 484 in 1924. We cannot consistently demand humane methods from Government so long as we treat our own erring countrymen as outcasts.

AN INIQUITOUS DECISION

In asking his colleagues in the Madras Council to protest against the atrocious manner in which the Government of Madras had abused their discretion by refusing to remove the electoral disqualification imposed upon Mr. Yakub Hassan, Mr. Satyamurti very justifiably remarked: "We are building up an infant democracy. Is it right that the discretion of the electorate should be thus violated?" It does not redound to the credit of the official and nominated members' bloc in the Madras Legislative Council that they encouraged the abuse of such discretion by endorsing, by their votes, the unjust and vindictive policy of the Government of Madras in this matter. While the two Indian members of the Madras Dyarchy, who took part in the debate, contented themselves as in duty bound by repeating the meaningless and fatuous formula that no case had been made out to show why the Government should revise their decision, the whole country will be disgusted to find that there are Indian non-official members in the Madras Council whose knowledge of recent history is so defective and whose provincialism is so morbid and acute that one of them described Mr. Yakub Hassan as the "cause of the Moplah rebellion" while another considered him "an intruder in the province". Thus the debate degenerated into ignorant abuse of one of the finest and most broad-minded nationalists in the country instead of being restricted to the consideration of what was the motive prompting the authorities in Madras to persist in their refusal to lift the ban on Mr. Yakub Hassan. It was pointed out by a Madras Nationalist member during the debate that the Moplah revolt took place six months *after* Mr. Yakub Hassan's visit to that district, a visit undertaken with the honourable and courageous purpose of pacifying a disturbed area. Such an intention on Mr. Yakub Hassan's part did not fall in with official wishes, and he was guilty of disobeying an unjust injunction restraining him from visiting the area. That is his offence. His crime is that he is an ardent Khilafatist and a staunch Nationalist, and the Government of Madras have now been aided and abetted in their policy of melancholy meanness by a subservient legislature.

A MUSLIM ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE.

(By MAULVI RAFIUDDIN AHMED.)

When H. E. the Viceroy landed in Bombay, an address of loyal welcome was presented to him by the Corporation on behalf of the general public and no attempt was made on that occasion by the Mahomedans to present a separate address to express identical feelings.

On the occasion of his forthcoming visit to Poona, however, a separate address is not only desired but perfectly justified because it is intended to contain, in addition to the expression of loyal welcome, the grievances, aspirations and demands peculiar to, and exclusively affecting the Muslim community. No valid objection, therefore, can be raised by any one to the desire of the Muslim community for the presentation of a communal address.

Exceptional Occasion

The necessity of an address being established I would say a few words about its contents. The address will have to specify the most urgent Muslim grievances and demands of an all-India and imperial character and to give them a fitting and dignified expression consistent with the glorious past and the exceptional position which the Muslims occupy in the politics of this country. This is the first Mahomedan address, which the present Viceroy will receive since his arrival in India, and there will be natural curiosity on the part of leaders of all sections of the communities to know what feelings and ideals are stirring the enlightened Muslim mind at the present critical times; the occasion, therefore, is an exceptional one, and the ablest men of the Mahomedan community will be required to draft the address. Moreover it should be presented by a representative Muslim deputation of the Presidency and everything should be done constitutionally. Thus far I have dwelt upon what the address should be. Let me now, say what is actually being done.

Genesis

As there is a good deal of misunderstanding regarding the subject I shall first briegy describe its genesis. The Anjuman-e-Islam, a local Muslim Association of Poona, expressed a desire to the authorities through its President for the presentation of an address to the Viceroy. The President was informed that permission could not very well be readily given to any local Anjuman for the purpose but it would be accorded to an address on behalf of the Muslims of the whole of the Presidency by a fully representative Muslim deputation if it could be arranged. He undertook to organise such an address and the necessary permission was duly given. How are the instructions carried out. In a circular letter sent by him to those invited to present the address the President of the Poona Anjuman says:—

"I have the honour to state that the Anjuman-e-Islam of Poona have decided to present an address to His Excellency the Viceroy on his arrival at Poona on or about the 28th July, 1926. Since this decision was taken, some Anjumans and Muslim Leaders in this Presidency have requested that the proposed address be presented in the name of the representative Muslims of the Bombay Presidency as it was given to Lord Reading, ex-Viceroy of India at Bombay on the 3rd December, 1924.

I beg to inform you that His Excellency the Viceroy has kindly consented to receive this address. Please let me know whether you and your Anjuman are willing to join, if so, please inform the Honorary Secretary of the Anjuman-e-Islam. Poona, the names of these representatives to enable me to send them to the Private Secretar yto His Excellency the Viceroy."

If words have any meaning the quotations above clearly indicate that the proposed address is that of the Anjuman. It is a most extraordinary way of carrying out the instructions by emphasising in the letter of invitation what he has been asked to avoid. What is the next step in the organisation of the Presidency Muslim address?

Ready-Made Leader

A report appeared in the press a few days ago that at a meeting of the Anjuman-e-Islam of Poona held on the 3rd instant a draft of the proposed address was unanimously approved. It was also unanimously carried at that meeting that the President of that Anjuman should be the Leader of the Deputation. It never occurred either to the President or to any of the good people assembled there that if it was an address on behalf of the Muslims of the Presidency how could it be drafted and passed without the perusal and sanction of all the representatives in the Presidency on whose behalf it was to be presented. And neither did it occur to them that they had no right to elect their own worthy president as the Leader of the Deputation which again acquired the sanction of all concerned. Is there any sensible Muslim who is prepared to assert that everything in connection with the address is being rightly and constitutionally carried out? It is given out to the Press that a large number of the Mahomedan members of the local Indian Legisla-

(Continued on page 10.)

THE "VITA" CASE.

WHAT NEXT?

(By B. F. BHARUCHA.)

III

In the previous article, it has been clearly shown:

(1) How the Captain's plea of a rough sea and the consequent danger of lowering the life boats was indefensible;

(2) How the expert evidence of the Assistant Port Officer and Harbour officer was untenable;

(3) And how the Court erred in relying "absolutely" on the evidence of the experts, who were not present at the scene of occurrence.

(4) And how the plea of the Captain, the evidence of the experts and the judgment of the Court would have been subjected to reproach, ridicule and revision, had the tragedy occurred in England.

Sir, Where are our "Permanent Trustees" of India? Are they all snoring in Simla? Or are they silent in order to save the skin of a white skipper? Let their organs 'chime' on their behalf!

The Crucial Point.

They all allege—the Captain, the Assistant Port Officer, and the Harbour Officer—that the sea was rough and that it was hazardous to have lowered the life boats! Assuming that statement to be correct, the crucial point that arises is this:—

(1) If the lowering of life boats was hazardous, was not the disembarking of the passengers equally, if not more, hazardous?

(2) Can the Captain and the experts assert that whilst it was safe to have disembarked the passengers, it was hazardous to have lowered the life boats? If they dare say so, they would make themselves the laughing-stock of Bombay.

(3) It passes one's comprehension how the learned magistrate did not raise this question?

(4) If the Court could have absolved the Captain in regard to his refusal or failure to lower the life-boats on the plea of danger, could not—nay should not—the Court have brought the Captain to book for his utter neglect in disembarking passengers when the sea was so rough?

Verily, the judgment has been defective; and it is the duty of the authorities to have the defect remedied by a retrial or appeal.

What Is the B. I. Doing?

The s.s. "Vita" belongs to the British India Steam Navigation Company. That Company holds the contract for carrying the mails on the Coast, Karachi and Persian Gulf, and even to Burma and Ceylon. For many decades, it has practically monopolised the coastal trade and traffic of India; and has built up its big fleet mainly from its earnings in India and Burma. Yet, the passenger service that the Company offers to Indians lacks courtesy, consideration and comfort! Of late, it *tries* to listen to the complaints of the passengers; and we are anxious to know what the Company proposes to do in connection with the neglect of the "Vita's Captain, as pointed out above and what instructions the Company has issued to the masters of the ships plying on the coast in regard to the lowering of the life boats at the time of accidents at sea. The B. I. owes its prosperity to India, and is morally bound to ensure the security of life on the Indian coast, especially of passengers on its own steamers. Will the B. I. set aside all questions and conventions of prestige and do the right thing in the matter? Let us see.

What Is Bombay Doing?

In the midst of elections, selections, appointments and disappointments, vigilant Bombay has been a bit neglectful. How is it that the Indian Chamber is silent? Why are the Rice and Grain Merchants' Associations quiet? Do they realize that the "Vita" judgment will set a very *bad precedent* and will serve as a shield to many other erring, blundering and guilty Captains? Is not the steamer service on the coast really poor, inconvenient and at times unsafe? Will not the "Vita" judgment make shipmasters more reckless and callous? The more I think of the case, the more I feel convinced, that the ends of justice are not met; and it is the duty of all responsible Indians to raise their voice against the callousness or gross indifference of the Captain; for, if, as he pleaded, the sea was so rough that it was hazardous to have lowered the life boats, then in the same breath he could not—and should not—have been absolved of the grave risk he was running in disembarking his passengers in what he called a rough sea. Let it be clearly understood, that what the writer insists on is not punishment, but condemnation and censure by the Court, so that it may act as a deterrent to other shipmasters.

Shabash Indian Seamen!

The only redeeming feature of the "Vita" Tragedy is the heroism of Ebrahim and his company of brave Indian seamen who saved 35 lives at a time, when a British shipmaster thought it hazardous to lower his life boats! Shabash Ebrahim, shabash Indian seamen! What are the Indian laymen going to do re the "Vita" Case? Let us see.

Notes of the Day.

Misunderstood and Misrepresented.

There is a suggestion which Lala Lajpat Rai makes in his impressions of the Geneva Labour Conference published in the "People" which deserves the careful attention of leaders of public opinion in the country. He suggests that Indians should use every possible opportunity to attend international gatherings, take part in them, and establish relations with the public men of all countries. Our failure to do so, he points out, has resulted in our country being very much misunderstood and misrepresented. It is just in order to remove this defect to see that India's case does not go by default, that the Indian National Congress has been latterly pressed to organise a separate department for foreign propaganda. The Congress ought to have in every important European capital an accredited representative of the people with a select staff. This will mean expense, but it will be worthwhile undergoing the expense.

Misplaced Leniency.

Some time ago the Manager of a Tea Garden in Assam, one Beatie by name, struck one of his "coolies" and then chased him, the hunt being over, only when the unfortunate man who had his ribs broken and his spleen ruptured, was observed to die. Beatie was tried in a Sessions Court, where he had the good luck of having a jury of four Europeans and one Indian to ascertain whether he was guilty of man-slaughter. The jury acquitted him. According to the four European jurors there was no serious intention on Beatie's part to cause serious hurt! The case was taken by Government to the High Court, which has now sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. This is, indeed, a case of misplaced leniency. The judgment of the Higher Court convicts the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt but when it comes to making the punishment fit the crime, gives a sentence which lets the accused off very cheap. It is leniency of this type which strengthens the impression that in case of assaults on Indians by Europeans, the latter can look forward to justice being tempered with a very large measure of mercy, even if it cannot be so forgiving as to allow them to go scot-free.

Retrenchment in the City Police.

If Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., the Special Retrenchment Officer appointed by the Government of Bombay, will study even cursorily the establishment of the Bombay City Police, he will find it a suitable department for his axe though it has escaped the notice of many a retrenchment officer before. The posts of Divisional Superintendents, which are six in number, especially merit attention. A casual enquiry into these officers' work will bring home the fact that their function is more or less that of a post office to carry reports of daily occurrences in the city between the police inspectors and the Commissioner of Police. A round in a motor car for an hour in the morning to the three or four police stations in their divisions almost brings an end of their duty of the day and they have neither to spin nor toil for the rest of the day in the same manner as their less fortunate brethren have to do. For this work they draw a salary in the neighbourhood of nearly a thousand rupees a month. In the districts where modern facilities such as tramways, telephones and motor cars do not exist, a District Superintendent of Police has to do work of investigating crimes perhaps a dozen times harder, on almost the same salary. In Bombay the Superintendent of Police of a Division carries "responsibility", for the pay he receives while the main burden of investigating crimes falls on the shoulders of the subordinate staff. Again, before the war there was only one Deputy Commissioner of Police against four at present. If the latter posts are to be maintained there is no ground for retaining the posts of Superintendents; for the work of the Police Department has obviously not increased to such an extent in the last ten or twelve years as to warrant the maintenance of four Deputy Commissioners. If the retention of these posts is considered necessary, the posts of Superintendents should be immediately abolished and the Inspectors put in direct communication with the Deputy Commissioner (Crimes) or the Commissioner of Police.

The Need for Action.

Why should the residents of Bombay's suburbs suffer because the Government cannot make up their mind about a co-ordinated policy in regard to the civic needs of the suburbs? The Government appointed some time ago a special committee presided over by Mr. R.D. Bell to report upon suburban municipal development. The Committee made its report, but so far no action has been taken upon it. For lack of such action suburban development is taking a retrograde instead of a forward direction, and is being subjected to individual acts of administrative caprice, such as the imposition of a sanitary cess entailing fifty per cent increase in municipal taxation for Santa Cruz alone. We hope the representative deputation which is going to wait upon the Minister for local self-government to ventilate this and allied grievances, will obtain a satisfactory assurance from him that they will be looked into and the assurance will be rapidly translated into action.

The "People"

We offer the "People" our hearty congratulations on entering upon its second year of service. It has already won a very high place in Indian journalism. This is neither an accident nor a mere tribute to the eminent Editor, Lala Lajpat Rai. The articles in the paper are bright and well-informed, cover a wide range of topics of human interest and preach a sturdy nationalism. Its criticisms of men and things are frank and fearless but always dignified, and without a trace of malice. We wish our contemporary many more years of service.

HIDDEN HAND AGAIN.

PHULWARI SHARIF TROUBLE

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY?

BABU RAJENDRAPRASAD'S STATEMENT.

PATNA, July 13.

With regard to the situation at Phulwari Sharif the following statement has been issued by Babu Rajendraprasad and Mr. Jagatnarain Lal, Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha. It has been published by Secretary of the Anjuman Mohafazat, Patna:—

"There was tension between Hindus and Mussalmans of Phulwari regarding the passing of processions with music before mosque. It is claimed by the Mussalmans that in 1893 there was a civil suit by Hindus for declaration of their rights to take processions with music on roads which was denied by Mussalmans. The suit was compromised. Mussalmans withdrawing their opposition to processions and Hindus agreeing not to play music when the processions passed mosques.

HERE IS THE RUB.

The compromise is said to have been acted upon for many years, but this year for reasons best known to the Government and which are unintelligible to us, the Government granted license to Hindus to carry a procession with music even before a mosque inspite of the objection of the Mussalmans. We tried our best to persuade Hindus to keep the compromise of 1893. They put forward certain grievances against Mussalmans.

THE MISCHIEF MAKERS.

We discussed these with our Mussalman friends and we recognise that they gladly conceded one of the points, and others could have been discussed. We found many of the Hindus reasonable, but there were one or two persons, about one of whom we have our suspicions, who were bent on mischief and our efforts failed. While we therefore feel that some of grievances of Hindus were reasonable, we cannot help condemning their action in not adopting a conciliatory attitude.

FOUNTAIN SOURCE.

We must also say unequivocally, that in a case like this, there was no justification for Government to issue a license, which we feel certain, is the root of all mischief at Phulwari specially when we know, that it has not hesitated in other places to refuse similar licenses where the Hindus could claim them with full justification and right on their side.

WHO INVITE TROUBLE.

Mr. Hafiz, Secretary the Anjuman Mohafazat has also issued a long statement narrating in full the entire incident and condemning the Hindus for not caring for religious susceptibilities of the Mussalmans. Although the latter were ready to show tolerance to them. It must be said to the credit of Babu Rajendra Prasad that he tried to stop music, but Hindus refused to listen to his advice. This incident clearly shows, says Mr. Hafiz, who is responsible for the communal riot.—Free Press of India.

OUTRAGE IN HARIPUR GURUDWARA.

COPY OF GRANTH SAHIB BURNT.

NATHIAGALI, July 12.

The following official press communique is issued by the North-West Frontier Province Administration:—"On the morning of July 3rd, a copy of the Granth Sahib belonging to the Gurdwara known as Pipal Gurdwara, in the town of Haripur, in the Hazara District, North West Frontier Province was found burning. The Gurdwara is a comparatively unfrequented one situated on the outskirts of the town. The Pujari Dalip Singh goes to it every morning to read portions of scripture and to say prayers, but he lives in the city and consequently knew nothing of the outrage until he arrived on the morning of the 3rd. The Chowkidar, also, one Amin Singh, was absent from his duty on the night in question. On the morning of the 3rd the Pujari on arrival at the Gurdwara found the chain of the door broken, and on entering he saw that the Granth Sahib had been taken from its wrappings and was smouldering on a charpoy. A few pages only were saved. The remains of the Granth Sahib were taken by a party of Sikhs on July 8th from Haripur to Attock where they were consigned with due ceremonial to the waters of the Indus. No clue has yet been obtained as to the perpetrators of the outrage nor can any motive be at present ascribed for it. Police enquiries are proceeding and representatives of the local Diwan have been invited to participate."—A.P.

'MAHRATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA'

PROSCRIBED IN NIZAM'S STATES.

SECUNDERABAD, July 13.

The pamphlet entitled "Vichitra Jeevan" and the "Mahratti Encyclopaedia" have been proscribed in the Nizam's territory.—A. P.

A CASE THAT FAILED.

ARYA SAMAJISTS ACQUITTED

DELHI, July 13.

The case against certain Delhi Arya Samajists for the alleged forcible conversion and wrongful confinement of a Sindi Muslim girl was taken up in the court of the City Magistrate to-day. Shanti Devi, the woman in question, in her statement stated that she took up Hinduism of her own free will. She was not, she said, coerced to join the new faith by any one.—Free Press.

JHUSI RIOT CASE.

31 HINDUS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

Mr. A. R. Gill, Magistrate, 1st Class, Allahabad, passed orders to-day in the Jhusi communal riot case, committing 31 Hindus to sessions to take their trial on charges of rioting, murder, criminal trespass, dacoity, etc. One of the accused was discharged. Six of the absconding accused have surrendered and will be placed on trial later.—A. P.

CALCUTTA RIOTS.

QUESTIONS IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, July 13.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bengal Council replying to Mr. A. K. Guznavi, the Finance Member said that the government had information that a considerable number of non-resident Hindus and Mahommedans had come to Calcutta during the riots and some of them left as soon as it became known that the Security Bill would be introduced.

VERY IMPROBABLE.

It was impossible to estimate their number, but Government thought it very improbable that as many as 3,000 uncountry Hindus of the Durwan class, as suggested by Mr. Guznavi, were so imported.

FIRE ARMS LICENSES.

In reply to another question Mr. Birley said that from April to June 30th, 1019 applications had been made in Calcutta for license for fire arms, 844 being from Hindus. 65 from Mahomedans and 110 from other communities. Applications of 322 Hindus, 29 Muslims and 80 others were granted. The principle on which applications had been refused was "not to allow Calcutta to be flooded with arms at time when they were likely to be used indiscriminately in communal outbreaks."—

Replying to Mr. S. N. Haldar, about the issuing of innumerable Urdu leaflets, during the riots at the Bengal Council to-day, the Hon. Mr. Birley said that enquiries were made in every case with a view to detect authors and publishers of those leaflets, but it had not been found possible to obtain evidence which would justify a prosecution.

USE OF FIRE ARMS.

Replying to Mr. A. K. Guznavi about the use of fire-arms during the period of disturbances, Mr. Birley said that nine instances of use of fire-arms by members of the public came to the notice of the police from April 2 to the end of May. Hindus were responsible for five instances, the Muslims for three and there was an unknown case between April 2 to June 30. Licenses for fire-arms were granted to 31 Hindus and to six Muslims for revolvers and pistols.

Replying to the same member Mr. Birley said that during the period from April to May 31 the number of Hindu shops looted was 100, that of Muslims was 118. The number of arrests made among the Hindus was 104 and among the Muslims 107 and the number of persons actually charged among the Hindus was 97 and among the Muslims 106.—Free Press.

MAGISTRATE'S THREAT.

COMMISSIONER INTERVIEWED.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Reports from Pabna, this evening, state that Shyam Sundar Chakravarty, Dr. J. K. Das-Gupta and Mr. Kironsankar Roy arrived there with a large number of volunteers and visited a number of villages where looting was reported to have occurred during last week. Dr. Das-Gupta in his report describes the condition of villages and the position of Hindus in those localities. It is reported that the Magistrate, Mr. S. P. Westerday, visited a village with a force as the result of a telegram sent to him to the effect the Hindu Goondas were looting and breaking mosques. He is reported to have warned the people, who sent the telegram, that they should be responsible for the breach of the peace in that locality, and would be arrested if any incident occurred. Dr. Das-Gupta and Mr. Kironsankar Roy subsequently interviewed the Commissioner. Relief workers have been deputed to various centres, and no reports of any disturbance have been received since yesterday. It is understood one aeroplane is being sent from Barrackpore.—A. P.

GAUHATI CONGRESS.

PERSONNEL OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

MR. PHOOKEN TO BE CHAIRMAN.

GAUHATI, July 12.

The following office-bearers for the Reception Committee of the 41st Indian National Congress have been elected:—

Chairman: Mr. T. R. Phooken; Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Umacharan Sen and Mr. Nagarmal Agarwalla; General Secretary: Mr. Nabin Chandra Bardoloi; Assistant General Secretaries: Messrs. R. Hatibaura, Gopinath Bardoloi and M. Tayebulla. Mr. Hatibarua will act as the General Secretary till Mr. Bordoloi joins office.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

ASSAM P. C. C. SUGGESTS PT. NEHRU AND DR ANSARI.

GAUHATI, July 12.

The Assam Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held on Sunday at Gauhati suggested Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. M. A. Ansari for the presidency of the Congress to be held in Assam.—A. P.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

DATES FOR NEXT SITTING.

SIMLA, July 13.

While the dates for the transaction of business by the Legislative Assembly are still under consideration the dates for the Council of State have been fixed and are being notified to the members. After the Viceroy addresses both the Chambers on August 17, the Council will sit on 18th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 28th and 31st August and on 1st September. Of these 18th and 23rd are set apart for non-official business and the rest for official business.—A. P.

MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD

TO STAND FOR COUNCIL OF STATE.

LUCKNOW, July 13.

At the request of many leading Mahomedans of the United Provinces, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad has consented to stand for the seat in the Council of State which will shortly be vacated by the Hon. Syed Raza Ali, C.B.E., who has been appointed member of the Public Services Commission. This is the old seat of the Maharaja before he became Home Member.—A.P.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE FROM MEERUT

DELHI, July 13.

It is understood, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani is standing for the Assembly for Meerut Division. The Delhi Congress Committee has put up Mr. Lala Piyarelal for this constituency for which keen competition is expected.—Free Press.

BENGAL SWARAJISTS TO ATTEND COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

At a meeting of the Swarajist members of the Bengal Legislative Council this morning, it was decided that the members should attend to-day's meeting of the Council with a view to taking part in the debate of the Howrah Bridge Bill. Nothing is definitely known as to the attitude they will adopt in this regard and this will depend more or less on what the Government propose to do. It is probable that the Government will accept some of the recommendations of the minority of the Committee appointed to consider the bill and in such event it is understood the Swarajists will remain neutral.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION DISPUTE.

MUSLIM COUNCILLORS' FINAL DECISION.

CALCUTTA, July 13.

"Our resignation is a positive demonstration of the hopeless condition of the Mahomedan community under Swaraj in the Calcutta Corporation, and the present attitude of the Hindu Councillors in the Calcutta Corporation is an eye-opener to Muslims in India about their future fate under the contemplated Swaraj in India." Thus wrote the 15 Mahomedan Councillors in a letter to the Corporation intimating their final decision not to reconsider the matter. They further state: "On this question the Muslim Councillors have been made to feel the tyranny of majority and to realise that when reasonable requests are not complied with they can serve no useful purpose in continuing to be members of a Corporation, a large section of which is hostile to them on communal grounds and as long as this attitude of hostility is continued, we would not be justified in reconsidering our decision."—Free Press.

"BOLSHIE" BOGEY IN AFGHANISTAN.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

RUSSIAN PILOTS IN AFGHAN AIR FORCE.

LONDON, July 12.

In the House of Commons, asked if any change had been made in the Imperial Conference arrangements in view of the situation in Canada, Mayor Ormsby-Gore said he had not heard of any.

Sir William Davison asked what action the Government of India was taking with reference to Bolshevist activity in Afghanistan, where, according to the statement of the Director of Military Intelligence, India, an Afghan Air Force was being formed with Russian pilots and mechanics, as also new aerodromes and new military roads and railways.

Commander Kenworthy asked whether this was a proper question, seeing that Afghanistan was an independent friendly State which was represented at the Court of St. James.

Sir William Davison rejoined that surely the House of Commons was entitled to enquire with regard to the report by the British official.

Commander Kenworthy said he particularly objected to that part of the question referring to the action by the Government of India.

The Speaker thought that the remainder of the question was in order.

Earl Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead was enquiring by whose authority the published statement was made, and added that Government was carefully watching the situation in Afghanistan.—Reuter's Special.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

"RED" ARMY REINFORCED.

LONDON, July 13.

Shanghai.—Following the Allied attack mentioned there has been severe fighting during the past week at Nankow Pass and North Shansi. The Allies admit heavy casualties and do not claim important advances. Hence it is evident that Quominchun or the Nationalist army is holding its own. Meanwhile the civil war is raging at Shensi where Wu-Pei-Fu's forces for the past fortnight have been vainly attempting to capture the capital Suanfu from Kuominchun while the well equipped "Red" troops from Canton with numerous Russian advisers have been strongly re-inforced by the "Red" general Tung Seng-nehi who on 11th July ejected Wu Pei-fu's general Yen Kai-shin from Changha, the capital of Hunan.—Reuter.

COBHAM'S RESUMES FLIGHT.

ACCOMPANIED BY WARD.

LONDON, July 13.

Basrah.—Cobham accompanied by Mr. Ward mounted his machine at six this morning and the Inland Water Transport launch towed them out to Shattelarab where the plane glided gracefully over the water and in fifteen minutes was climbing beautifully and in a few minutes more was out of sight.—Reuter's Special Service.

KARACHI, July 13.

Cobham left Basra for Bushire early this morning.—A. P.

COBHAM TO RESUME FLIGHT.

LONDON, July 12.

Basrah.—Alan Cobham will resume his flight on the 13th. He is due at Bushire at eight a.m. He will arrive in Karachi on the 15th.—Reuter's Special.

COBHAM LEAVES BASRAH.

LONDON, July 12.

Basrah.—Alan Cobham left to-day.—Reuter's Special.

A Purulia message says:—A sensational motor dacoity, unique in its kind, in Chota Nagpur, involving the loss of rupees 60,000 in cash and jewellery, has just been reported. Two arrests are made. The Manbhum and Ranchi police are enquiring.—Free Press.

CALL FOR FURTHER DISARMAMENT.

INTER-ALLIED NOTE TO GERMANY

LONDON, July 12.

Berlin.—Various fresh demands as regards the disagreement and re-organization of the German army with a mention of secret military organisations are the subject of several Notes recently sent to the German Disarmament Commissioner by the Inter-Allied Military Control Commission. The Nationalist newspapers are furious, and say that every child knows that Germany is entirely disarmed.—Reuter.

FUNERAL OF GERTRUDE BELL.

LONDON, July 13.

Baghdad.—A huge crowd of Iraqis and British attended the funeral of Miss Gertrude Bell last night. Those present included the Prime Minister and Ministers Sir Henry Dobbs, Air Vice Marshal Sir John Higgins, Sheikhs, British and Iraqi officers and advisers. Troops of the Iraq Army lined the route and an enormous crowd paid the last homage to one who was loved and respected throughout the length and breadth of the land.—Reuter's Special Service.

GOVT. CO... AND MIN...

THE QUESTI... RELATIONSH...

IMPORTANT DEBA... IN COMMONS.

LONDON, July 12.

Following the recent Opposition enquiries into the private interests of certain Minister, Mr. Arthur Henderson, on behalf of the Opposition moved a resolution requesting the appointment of a Select Committee to consider how far a Minister may be associated with a public or a private company, or with any company having contractual relations with Government, Mr. Henderson referred to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's retention of the Directorship of the Hoskins Company, in which he held 2,395 out of a total of 5,000 shares. The Hoskins received (several?) Government contracts last year, compared with only one during the Labourite regime in 1924. He also alluded to the Elliots Metal Company, in which Mr. Neville Chamberlain had a controlling interest, though the Elliotts was a public company. Mr. Henderson acknowledged that Mr. Neville resigned his directorship of the Elliots upon taking office. Nevertheless, he contended, the position was unsatisfactory and anomalous, and required a thorough examination.

PREMIER EXPLAINS.

Mr. Baldwin, replying said, he did not object to the enquiry, but in view of the attacks upon Mr. Neville Chamberlain, he would at present not support the demand for enquiry, but support Lord Hugh Cecil's amendment to be moved later. The Premier recalled the condition laid down by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman which required that Ministers must resign directorships with a few exceptions including the directorships of private companies. He pointed out that Mr. Neville Chamberlain had held an office under the same circumstances under Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and himself without the question arising. He was convinced that, when cases of conflict of private interest and public duty arose either concerning the ministers or members public duty won in 99 cases out of 100. (Cheers.) The Premier said he had come to the conclusion that the only thing to do was to lend one's money to the Soviet Government and that while the Prime Minister was forming the Cabinet, he should advertise for the foundlings who were without relations and were penniless. (Laughter.)

Lord Hugh Cecil moved an amendment expressing willingness on suitable occasion to review the present rules and practices which the present Ministers had always observed, but declining to enter on the task as a concession to an organised campaign of unjustifiable calumny and insinuation. The amendment was carried by 341 votes to 95 amid loud Ministerial cheers.

Sir Douglas Hogg winding up the debate said Mr. Neville Chamberlain had told both Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Baldwin that the Government contracts during the past four years had formed only two per cent. of the business of the Company of which Mr. Neville Chamberlain was the Director.—Reuter's Special.

EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES' CONGRESS.

GOVT. RECEPTION TO DELEGATES.

LONDON, July 12.

Mr. Amery presided over the inaugural Government luncheon to the delegates to the Congress of the Universities of the Empire. Among the 180 guests, were the representatives of the Universities and professors from Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and Hong Kong and the High Commissioners.

Mr. Amery said the Conference could do invaluable work in promoting the unity of the University life throughout the Empire and the interchange of students, teachers and ideas.

Lord Eustace Percy said the Congress should aim at establishing some institution to promote the standard of higher education throughout the Empire.

Sir Matthew Nathan replying said the demand for higher knowledge was never so great as to-day. The demand was reaching phenominal proportions in the United States, but it was noteworthy that there were now 43 thousand University students in Britain, which was double the pre-war figure, a large proportion of whom was Scotch.—Reuter's Special.

GENERAL RIVERA IN PARIS.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION FROM MOB

LONDON, July 12.

Paris.—Primo de Rivera 'en route' from Spain arrives to-night.

(Later.)—Hisses and ... on the part of a small section of the crowd greeted General Primo de Rivera on his arrival at the railway station. A dozen arrests were made, whereupon there was a slight scuffle in which a policeman was injured.—Reuter's Special.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO IN PARIS.

LONDON, July 12.

Paris.—A ceremonious reception was given to Moulay Yussof, Sultan of Morocco, a smiling black bearded figure in white burnous on his arrival at Gare-De-Lyon. He was rousingly cheered when he entered President Doumergue's car and drove to the magnificent mansion reserved for his use, at Rue Francois.—Reuter's Special.

...N LORDS.

...OSS INDIGNITY ...TO COMMONS."

LABOUR PROTESTS.

LONDON, July 12.

Referring to the scene in the House of Lords on July 8th on the occasion of the announcement of the Royal assent to the Coal Mines Eight Hour Bill, the Speaker said, in reply to a Conservative question, that he regarded the incident as a gross indignity to himself and the House of Commons. He expressed shame at the breach of courtesy to the officer of Parliament bringing message to the House of Commons and deep regret at the further discourtesy when the Speaker publicly apologised to the House of Lords for the unmannerly occurrences.

Labourite Will Throne interjected:—"You want the Speaker to go on his belly" and Labourite Hardie shouted: "Get down on your knees." Labourite Lawson, despite the restraining efforts of Mr. MacDonald persisted in drawing the attention to the conduct of the Lords who apparently forgot that they were dealing with the standard of life.

The Speaker emphasised that he was dealing only with the matters concerning the House of Commons, and said if the incident of July 8th was repeated he would not hesitate to take action.—Reuter.

COAL MINES OPEN.

MINERS REFUSE TO JOIN WORK

LONDON, July 13.

Coal mines all over the country re-opened yesterday morning on the owners' new terms but Warwickshire was the only district where men resumed work. 2,500 men including 1,300 safetymen were working in Warwickshire yesterday which is an increase of 500 over last week. Reuter.

LLOYD'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

INCREASE IN MOTOR TONNAGE.

LONDON, July 13.

The outstanding feature of Lloyd's Shipbuilding Returns for the three months ending 30th June is the remarkable development in motor tonnage which on the basis of world returns is now 86 1/6 per cent of steam tonnage under construction. The proportion in Britain is 53.8 but the motor tonnage under construction in Denmark, Holland, Italy, Japan, and Sweden far exceeds the steam tonnage, their combined totals being 426,241 and 120,380 tons respectively.—Reuter's Special.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

INCREASE IN EXPORTS & IMPORTS.

LONDON, July 12.

The Board of Trade returns for June show that the imports amounted to £97,504,000, and the exports to £50,107,000 which represent an increases of £16,305,000 and £4,343,000, sterling respectively compared with May.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN WARRANT OFFICERS

PLEA FOR EQUALITY OF STATUS.

LONDON, July 12.

In the House of Commons, replying to Admiral Sueter who urged that departmental warrant officers (Indian Unattached List) be placed on the same footing as regards pay and allowances as the warrant officers in the British Service in India. Earl Winterton said he was unaware that the conditions were unsatisfactory, but he was asking for a report from India.—Reuter's Special.

MURDER AT MADRAS WAYSIDE STATION.

MADRAS, July 12.

A report was reached in Madras of a dastardly outrage by a way side station on the M. & S. M. Railway metre guage. It is reported that Satar Khan, clerk-in-charge of Munumaka station, a wayside station fifty miles from Bezwada was stabbed and killed by a sweeper on Friday afternoon. It is stated that the deceased was the only man in the station. The alleged perpetrator has escaped. The police are enquiring into the matter.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay attended the Kirkee Races on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay attended a Cinema Performance at the Globe Theatre, Poona, on Saturday.

Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, left for Simla on the 11th instant.

The Governor of Bombay attended the performance of "Ar'nt We All" at the Poona Gymkhana Club on Monday.

Major-General Kirke, Deputy Chief of the General Staff A.H.Q. arrives in Secunderabad for inspection on the 27th and leaves on the 20th.

Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency has been nominated Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University in succession to Sir John Maynard.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S UKASE.

"THOU SHALT NOT HOLD MEETINGS."

A MADRAS ORDER.

MADRAS, July 13.

Close on the heels of the police order, issued yesterday prohibiting the holding of a Congress election meeting at Bells Road in Chepauk, comes the following order from the Police Commissioner prohibiting all meetings and processions in thoroughfares.

The order runs: "Notice is hereby given that under section 41 of the Act III of 1888, no election meeting or procession will hereafter be permitted within the limits of the city of Madras in any street or road, or at any street corner, or in any public thoroughfare, which is liable to be obstructed thereby, inasmuch as such meeting or procession held in the aforesaid places is likely to cause obstruction to vehicular or pedestrian traffic and as such prohibition is necessary in the interests of public safety.—Free Press.

ELECTION MEETING PROHIBITED.

ORDER SERVED ON CONVENER.

MADRAS, July 13.

Election meetings both by the Swarajists and the Justicites are being held almost daily. In some centres of the city meetings are characterised by hooliganism. The northern section of the city and the Chepauk division are the favourite spots of these rowdies. Every meeting held at these places during the last two months had been disturbed. In the Chepauk division three Congress meetings have till now been dispersed by the rowdies. Yesterday Mr. O. Kandaswamy Chettiar intended to hold a meeting there, but the police order prohibiting the holding of meetings was served on him on the spot.—Free Press.

SIX MONTHS' FOR PERJURY.

RANGOON MERCHANT SENTENCED.

RANGOON, July 12.

Osman Khateeb, piecegoods merchant and honorary secretary of the Khilafat Committee, was convicted today by the First Additional Magistrate under section 193 I.P.C. for perjury and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In January last in a civil case at the High Court before Mr. Justice Cunliffe, Osman Khateeb was cited as a witness by the defendant company in which Hajee Mohamed Hajee Ebrahim sued Messrs. R. E. Mohamed Kassim and Company for injunction restraining the defendant company from using a certain label on their goods which was said to resemble very closely the label employed by the plaintiff to distinguish similar kind of goods. Accused Khateeb was dealer in the defendant company's goods.

Accused being charged pleaded not guilty and said his statements in evidence in that suit were true, but the Magistrate said it was proved that the statements were false and that the accused knew or believed those statements to be false.—A. P.

INCOME-TAX ON PLEDGED SECURITIES.

AN INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.

PATNA, July 13.

At the Patna High Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Foster disposed of a reference by the Commissioner of Income tax involving an interesting point of law. The assessee, the Maharaja of Hathwa had pledged with the Imperial Bank of India in order to secure a large overdraft his holdings in Government Paper and Municipal and Port Trust debentures and had executed in favour of the bank a power of attorney authorising the bank to transfer the securities to themselves or another.

The question for decision was whether the assessee was liable to tax on the whole of the interest on the securities or only on the difference between such interest and the interest charged by the bank on the overdraft. The assessee's passbook showed that the bank, as interest on the securities fell due, collected it and credited it to the assessee and that month by month the assessee was debited with interest on the overdraft.

Mr. Jayaswal for the assessee contended that as the bank could under the power of attorney transfer all the securities to itself the transaction in effect amounted to a sale of the securities to the bank and therefore the assessee could not be charged in respect of the interest on the securities.

Mr. C. M. Agarwala for the Commissioner of Income-tax argued that the securities were still the property of the assessee and the income from them had in fact been received by him through his attorney. He pointed out that if the bank was the owner of the securities and, therefore, of the income from them then the bank was paying out of its own pocket the interest due by the assessee on the overdraft. A further question was raised as to whether a Zemindar's income from Nimaksair was taxable or not.

Their Lordships decided both [illegible] the assessee and awarded costs [illegible] was paid [illegible] demands of [illegible]

[illegible]NA APPEAL

[illegible]DGMENT" ?

DEF[illegible]L'S CONTENTIONS.

(FRO[illegible] CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, July 13.

The hearing of the Criminal appeal filed by Mr. Vinayak Laxman Bhave, a well-known Marathi Scholar of Thana, against the judgment of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan Prant, commenced on Monday, in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Thana. Mr. Bhave was tried by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan Prant, under Section 211 of the I.P.C., for having lodged a false complaint against one Lieutenant D. L. Patwardhan and was convicted of the said offence and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. The case has roused a good deal of public interest as could be clearly inferred from the fact that the Court was packed to its utmost capacity. The appeal is being conducted on behalf of Mr. Bhave by Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, instructed by Mr. Ferceira of Messrs. Daphtary, Diwan and Ferceira and the Crown is represented by Mr. D. M. Gupte, the special Public Prosecutor.

"A PERVERSE JUDGMENT?"

Sir Chimanlal stated at the outset that the judgment of the learned Magistrate was perverse and the whole record showed that he was violently prejudiced against the accused. Counsel proceeded to narrate the story of the appellant. On the 10th July 1922, 200 acres of land at Palghar were granted by Government to Lieutenant Patwardhan on payment by the latter of half the market value which was fixed at Rs. 10,000 as occupancy price. On the 20th July 1922, a copy of the Government Resolution was forwarded to Lieutenant Patwardhan asking him to pay the occupancy price. On the 24th July 1922, Lieutenant Patwardhan borrowed Rs. 19,000 from one Shamba Bagooji of Bombay and agreed to hand over to him the documents of the land at Palghar as a security for the loan. He borrowed further amounts from the said Shamba totalling in all to Rs. 34,000. In April 1923, he agreed to lease 190 acres out of the said 200 acres of land at Palghar to one Manek Ardeshir Elavia. He did not, however, pass the documents to Shamba, nor did he execute the lease to Manek. On the 1st July 1923, Shamba filed a suit for Rs 19,000 and for a declaration that he had a charge on the Palghar land. Shamba also filed another suit to recover Rs. 6,000 on the 6th July 1926. On the 7th July 1926, Manerk filed a suit against Lieutenant Patwardan for specific performance of the agreement to lease to him the property at Palghar. On the 17th July 1923, Lieutenant Patwardhan borrowed a sum of Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Bhave and pledged his wife's ornaments as a security for the loan. Counsel submitted that the Lieutenant must have borrowed this sum from Mr. Bhave just to enable him to meet the expenses for drafting and executing a trust-deed dated 18th July 1923, of the land at Palghar whereby Lieutenant Patwardhan and his wife were to be the trustees to pay first a sum of about Rs. 13,000 to the Trustees of the Hindu Education Fund and thereafter to apply the income thereof towards the maintenance of Mrs. Manoramabai and children. Sir Chimanlal remarked that the said Trust-deed was a fraudulent scheme to deprive Shamba of Rs. 19,000 as no mention of the transaction with Shamba has been made in the Trust-Deed. It was also dishonest on the part of the Lieutenant to state in the Trust-Deed that the property was free from incumbrances in face of the suits filed by Shamba and Manek. The Trust Deed constituted nothing less than a definite attempt to put the land out of reach of Shamba.

On the 25th Sept. 1923, Mrs. Patwardhan advanced Rs. 20,000 to one Taide and took a mortgage of his lands in the Berars. Mrs. Patwardhan had a sum of Rs. 5,000 only and the balance, namely, Rs. 15,000 was paid to her by the Lieutenant who had borrowed it from Mr. Bhave on the 20th Sept. 1923. As a security for the said sum of Rs. 15,000 Lieutenant Patwardhan mortgaged his Palghar property, and Mrs. Patwardhan mortgaged her mortgage which she had obtained from Taide of the Berar property. On the execution of the mortgage for Rs. 15,000 the mortgage-deed passed by Taide in favour of Mrs. Manoramabai Patwardhan was handed over to Mr. Bhave as a security.

In order to stave off the consequences of the suits filed by Shamba and Manek, Lieut. Patwardhan, on the 22nd October 1923, entered into an agreement with the said Shamba and Manek to sell to them 190 acres out of his 200 acres of lands at Palghar for Rs. 55,000. At the date of this agreement the Lieutenan knew very well that he was indebted to Shamba in a sum of Rs. 34,000 and adding interest the debt would come to Rs. 37,000, that he owed to the Trustees of the Hindu Education Fund a sum of Rs. 13,000, that the costs of registration barring the Solicitors' fees would come to about Rs. 1,000 and that out of Rs. 55,000 which he was to get as the price for his Palghar land, there would remain a balance of Rs. 4,000 only which sum fell far short of the amount (Rs. 15,000) advanced by Mr. Bhave.

A DOCUMENT NOT RETURNED.

On the 21st of January 1924, Lieut. Patwardhan went to Mr. Bhave and asked him to give him the mortgage-deed passed by Taide in favour of Mrs. Patwardhan, as he required it for registration in the Record of Rights. Mr. Bhave handed over the mortgage-deed to him on his passing a receipt for the same. Thereafter, Mr. Bhave repeatedly asked the Lieutenant and his wife, orally as well as in writing to return to him the said mortgage-deed of the Berar property and although a full year had passed since the [illegible] was taken [illegible] the said Lieut. [illegible] notice on the 3rd February 1925 to the said Lieutenant and his wife and as the document was not produced, he presented on the 9th February 1925 a complaint against Lieutenant Patwardhan.

"A PENNILESS PERSON."

The defence put up by Lieutenant Patwardhan and his wife was that about the 11th March 1924, Mr. Bhave handed over the document to Mrs. Patwardhan at her place in Bombay in token of release of all her liabilities to him. Counsel submitted that this was a cock-and-bull story invented by the Lieutenant and his wife for the purpose of getting out of the difficult situation in which they had placed themselves. The documentary evidence was against Lieutenant Patwardhan and the only evidence on which the Appellant was convicted was the bare oral testimony of Lieutenant Patwardhan. Then, Counsel submitted came the most important question whether Lieutenant Patwardhan was a man on whose word any reliance could be placed. Sir Chimanlal then referred to some portion of his evidence. Mr. Ferreira who was cross-examining the Lieutenant in the lower court wanted to show that Lieutenant Patwardhan was a penniless man. The Lieutenant who was never answering the questions properly, who was always shuffling from one point to another, was asked by the magistrate to prepare a statement as to his assets. The first item in the statement prepared by the Lieutenant referred to his salary of £240 per year. In his cross-examination, he says he could not say when he drew his last salary. Then, further, he says he is prohibited by Government from telling the Court to what Bank he sends his money. Then he says in his statement that he has got ornaments worth Rs. 10,000. But, he coud not say whether the ornaments belonged to him or to his wife. He did not know where the ornaments are at present. Thus, when he found himself non-plussed on every point, he says the statement should be removed from the record if the Court believes it to be false. Sir Chimanlal said that that was a witness who was playing with the Court and yet the Magistrate tolerated that sort of behaviour. When the whole prosecution case depends on the oral testimony of Lieutenant Patwardhan, Counsel asked whether his evidence would ever warrant justification for taking his word as gospel truth.

NEW VIHAR AT SARANATH.

TO ENSHRINE BUDDHA RELIC OF ASOKA'S TIME.

MADRAS, July 12.

Dr. C. A. Newavivata leader of the Ceylon Deputation returned to Madras on Sunday after selecting a site for the new Vihara at Saranath. He left last night for Ceylon on the successful termination of his mission in this country. The new Vihara at Saranath will enshrine a relic of the Buddha which is one of the relics enshrined by the Emperor Asoka, and the Vihara will be built in the eighth century style of Buddhist architecture. Mr. Newavivata said the present settlement would be welcomed by Buddhists all over Asia as marking an historical gesture at the revival of Buddhism in India.

NOT AN ALIEN.

He hoped the liberal attitude of Government would make the contending parties in India recognise the Buddhist claims with regard to Buddhagaya shrines. Buddhism was not alien and to be kept out of India when the West was to-day attempting to bridge the gulf by introducing the compassionate teaches of the Buddha and to shake off the effects of materialism. He asked why there should not be greater co-operation between Hindu India and Buddhist India which comprised Ceylon, Burma and Nepaul to bring about a happier life in the Motherland.—A. P.

REFORMS IN MADRAS CORPORATION.

SIR. M VISVESWARAYYA'S TERMS.

MADRAS, July 13.

Sir M. Visweswarayya has replied to the request of the Corporation of Madras that he should undertake an enquiry into the condition of the Corporation's finances and suggest measures for retrenchment and reform. It is understood among his terms for undertaking work are that he should be paid Rs. 10,000 as remuneration that he should be provided with a special staff that he should be given all powers necessary for carrying out the task and that his appointment under these terms should be decided upon unanimously by the Corporation.

NAGPUR PREPARING MOHARUM.

NAGPUR, July 13.

The Hindu festival "Ashadhi Ekadashi" and the Moharum fall on the samo day this year and in view of Hindu-Muslim riots in other parts of India the Nagpur Hindu Sabha has decided to advise the Hindus to take out their processions between the hours of 7 a.m. and 12 noon. The Hindu Sabha has also decided to advise and request the Hindus not to take part in the Moharum to avoid collision with Mahomedans. The police authorities are arranging that no Mahomedan procession relating to "tajas" etc is allowed during the period alloted to the Hindus. The Mahomedan processions will be allowed from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. and during the period alloted to Mahomedans no Hindu procession will be allowed. It is expected that both the communities will observe the conditions.—A.P.

INDIAN GLASS INDUSTRY.

URGENT NEED OF PROTECTION.

MANUFACTURERS' DEMAND.

The following is a summary of the representation submitted by several glass factories of India including The Ogle Glass Works and Paisa Fund Glass Works to the Government of India, Commerce Department, Delhi:—

The glass industry in India is new and it has been struggling for the last twenty five years and more. The Glass Works, which lie scattered throughout the country are experiencing a great handicap on account of the keen post-war foreign competition in the very line in which the Indian glass factories have been so far working such as chimneys, globes, pressed ware, bottles, phials and bangles. Many glass factories were started in the war-time and their total number went upto 50 or 55; but most of these ceased to work as soon as the war ended and keen foreign competition came in. This shows how greatly it stands in need of protection in its infancy.

EXPANSION OF GLASS INDUSTRY.

The conditions which have to be fulfilled by an industry before its claim to protection could be considered valid are eminently satisfied by the Indian glass industry. (A) There is, in the first place every natural advantage for the healthy and vigorous growth of glass industry in India There is an abundance of the principal raw materials—silica, lime and coal—in the country and their supplies can be said to be almost inexhaustible. Good and intelligent labour is available but not a sufficient and steady supply of trained and expert labour, and even the Indian climate is not uncongenial for this industry. In addition to all these advantages there is a large and growing home market to absorb the products of this industry. It may be noted in this connection that the annual glass imports of India in blownware (chimneys, globes and lampware) alone, not to speak of other glass articles, exceed thirty-four lakhs of rupees if we take the average of imports in these lines for the year 1919 to 1923. India is actually supplying to-day nearly 30 per cent. of the Indian demand in these lines. Further, the market for glass in India is slowly but surely expanding as the interior of this vast country is being brought more and more under the influence of modern civilization.

(B) The industry is passing to-day through great difficulties and many glass factories which were working in 1920 have actually closed down during the last four or five years. or this infant industry is to live and grow with vigour at all within a reasonable time and establish itself on a solid foundation as a national industry, it surely never stood in greater need of protection and help than to-day when competition from well established foreign glass industry, especially that of Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium and Japan, with all its advantages of expert labour and upto-date methods, has become so acute.

(C) The possibilities for its vigorous growth in India are so great that the industry will eventually be able, as far as can be judged, to stand alone in the open market without the shield of protection, when the labour becomes expert and improved methods are used. The protection, therefore which is sought is only of a temporary character.

THE HANDICAP.

(A) At present there is an "ad valorem" import duty of 15 per cent. on Soda Ash, which is used in large quantities in the manufacture of glass, and which has to be imported. This duty is a positive handicap on this industry since this raw material is an essential one. The crucibles or pots which have also to be imported to a great extent, have to pay an import duty of 15 per cent. (B) Facilities for transporting by rail of the finished products are not what they should be Indian railways have so far pursued a policy in this respect which has certainly not been very encouraging to the growth of indigenous industry, railway rates schedules having been based on high and indiscriminate basis.

The traffic conditions relating to raw materials required for and the finished products turned out by the Indian glass industry should be made more favourable and since everything is coming down to the pre-war level, the railway rates which were substantially increased from 1919 to 1922 should also be reduced to that level. But they still continue to be high though slight reduction is made in the case of coal alone.

CONCENTRATED GLASS WARES.

Concentrated glass industry will not be a boon to a vast country like India since hollow and fragile wares require a far higher cost to transport them than that required for the transport of their raw materials. The Works must, therefore, remain scattered over the country as at present, serving the needs of local areas. This proves the necessity of making raw materials mobile as far as possible by giving facilities for their easy and cheap transport.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

To illustrate clearly the keenness of the competition which the Indian glass industry has to face to-day, the example of an article like the ordinary Dietz type globe which sells so extensively is sufficient. German, Austrian and Japanese globes of that type are offered to-day at the amazingly low price of about Rs. 1/8/0. per doz. The Indian glass manufacturer does not find it at all paying to offer this article to-day at this price. Foreign in[illegible] advantages of uptodate machinery, methods [illegible] Indian glass industry does not possess these advantages and it has to struggle hard to keep going.

NEED OF BOUNTY.

The protection must, therefore, be adequate if it is to serve its purpose; Hence the immediate needs as well as the future of the industry have both to be considered. Certain raw materials such as Soda Ash, Crucibles etc. should be exempted from import duty for this industry or a rebate allowed in their case. There should be made a uniform increase of 10 per cent. in the import duty on all kinds of glassware and further the Indian glass industry should receive a bounty of [illegible] per cent. for a period of [illegible] years.

AGREEMENT AT LAST!

CAILLAUX-CHURCHILL POURPARLER.

SETTLEMENT OF ANGLO-FRENCH DEBT.

LONDON, July 12.

A complete debt agreement has been reached between M. Caillaux and Mr. Churchill.

The French Franc in London closed steady at 197, and the Belgian franc at 236.50.—Reuter's Special.

"SOMETHING NOT VERY AGREEABLE."

M. CAILLAUX ON DEBT SETTLEMENT

LONDON, July 12.

An Official announcement states that Mr. Churchill and M. Caillaux to-day signed a definite debt-funding agreement, the text of which will be issued to-morrow.

M. Caillaux, interviewed by Reuter, declared that he was as pleased with the result of his visit as might be expected, when one signed something not very agreeable. He hoped that the agreement would favourably react on the franc but added—shrugging his shoulders—"I am not master of events."—Reuter.

CASUALTIES IN RIOTS.

QUESTIONS IN BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, July 12

Riots in Calcutta during April and May last, again loomed large at the question time in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, the spokesmen of the two communities being Mr. H. S. Suhraiwardy, Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation, and Mr. Debi Prasad Khaitan. Mr. Suhrawardy put a number of questions asking for full information regarding the personnel of the City Police, classified communally as also the injured, wounded, and killed among his co-religionists.

Mr. Debi Prasad's interpellations which were also on communal lines elicited exhaustive replies as to the number of applications submitted by the members of the different communities for licenses for possessing firearms. One of Mr. Khaitan's questions suggested that the attendance at a premier Hindu school in Calcutta had fallen down, owing to the sense of insecurity on account of its situation in a dangerous locality. He was assured by the Member-in-Charge that the lives of the boys and the property of the school were secure. The police were able to afford necessary protection.

Mr. Suhrawardy's questions elicited information that the total number of killed and wounded in the first and second phases of the riots were as follows:—Killed; fifty Mahomedans and fifty-four Hindus. Wounded: four hundred fifty-one Mahomedans and four hundred ninety-nine Hindus. As a result of the riots 212 persons were treated in temporary Muslim hospitals and by Muslim doctors. A hundred and ten persons died in consequence of the injuries received during the riots. The total number of persons admitted to hospitals and discharged was 975, of whom 451 were Mahomedans and 499 were Hindus and Sikhs.—A. P.

HOWRAH BRIDGE BILL DEBATE.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Donald in presenting the Select Committee's report on the Howrah Bridge Bill said they were dealing with the question of the replacement of a bridge which had been in existence for over 50 years. In 1909 the question of a new bridge came up for consideration. Proposals in the Bill were based on the recommendations of two committees. The Engineers' Committee recommended a Cantiliver bridge rejecting the pier bridge. The Finance Committee estimated the cost of the bridge, but the Select Committee came to the conclusion that the estimated cost was far too much for Calcutta, and recommended a floating bridge, double the width of the existing bridge.

Heated discussion then followed as regards the tax to be levied on Calcutta. The Select Committee suggested one-quarter per cent. on the valuation of Calcutta holdings. Mofussil members wanted to raise it. By a narrow majority, the Council decided to raise it to one-half. Discussion had not concluded when the Council adjourned.—A. P.

THE WRONG CAR.

Mr. Snowden, who for some time lived in the country near Mr. Lloyd George, used the latter's car, and this, according to the "Nation and the Athenaeum," was the origin of the sensational rumour of a Lib.-Lab. Coalition. The wrong car has often been the cause of domestic scenes. But it is for the first time that it gave rise to a political sensation.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

GROSS INJUSTICE TO PEASANTRY

MR. DADUBHAI DESAI'S NOTE.

The following is the last instalment of the Note on Land Revenue submitted by Rao Saheb Dadhubhai P. Desai, M. L. C., to the Land Revenue Assessment Committee:—

In these circumstances, since the Government have lost all confidence of the public in the matter of their currency policy, mere trend of prices as recommended by the Committee is not a proper factor for consideration at revisions. The only sure factor, therefore, is the factor of average nett profits realized during the period of the expiring lease. This course while giving due allowance for the years of famine and scarcity would take the cost of cultivation and losses into account, and neutralize in some measure the evil effects of the currency policy. It would not check the flow of capital into the agricultural industry, and would offer at least a little security to the Indian Ryot.

Almost all the non-official witnesses that submitted their views to the Committee were in favour of basing the assessments on nett profits alone but the official witnesses appeared to be opposed to this view and wished the present arbitrary practice to continue on the ground that to find out the cost of production would be very difficult.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Cost of production is very accurately arrived at by the Government in their Agricultural Department for all the principal staple crops of our Presidency not only on the Government farms, but on the private farms of cultivators by the Agricultural overseers, and I fail to understand why the statistics of the Agricultural Department should not be made use of by Settlement Officers. Again, since the Government take so much trouble to maintain complicated and elaborate survey and revenue records it would not be difficult or expensive to find out unimproved bare lands under a staple crop in a group, and arrive at the necessary cost of production and gross yield of such lands and nett profits could be easily arrived at for an average year by making due allowances for abnormal and famine years.

The Committee appear to have gone beyond their legitimate functions and have recommended to the Government to put the recent revisions into operation. I think the Committee should not have set aside the decision of the Council in this regard. I am, therefore, strongly of opinion that all revisions made since 1913 should not be put into execution and should be given the benefit of the final decision of the Council, as embodied in a definite law.

AN UNFAIR DECISION.

The Committee's decision, therefore, in overriding the resolution of the Council was neither fair to that body nor to the mass of peasantry in whose interests they were appointed. It is for this reason that I am strongly of opinion that no enhancement proposals should be carried out until the Council has finally decided by suitable legislation the Land Revenue Policy of the Bombay Government. The question is how long the Council is to countenance such a procedure and allow such wholesale exactions to continue without bringing some effective pressure on the Government, ant how long is that body to tolerate its own resolutions being thrown into the waste paper basket by the Government. The Government is not amenable to public opinion or responsive to the public agitation in their agrarian policy as evidenced by their attitude in the past. The Act of 1865 was rushed through inspite of public protests. The same attitude was observed during the subsequent legislations and though on one occasion it led to the withdrawal of all non-official members, they showed not the slightest regard to it and carried out an objectionable piece of legislation in the teeth of public opposition. It is for these reasons that a radical change in the attitude on the part of the Council towards the Government is absolutely necessary.

AGRARIAN POLICY IN NATIVE STATES.

The various recommendations made by me in this note have been made not with the view of embarrassing the Government but with the view of giving relief to the embarrassed peasantry. America, Germany, France and all Colonies and even native states like, Jamnagar, Gondal, Morvi and others have been steadily pursuing an agrarian policy which will place their farmers far ahead of the average cultivator of our Presidency. Taking for example the state of Jamnagar the best cotton lands there are rated far less than those of Broach where the cotton grown is of an inferior quality and the land of the type of "bet" lands of Broach are assessed at about 8 rupees per acre. Not suspensions but remissions are granted to the ryot and altered assessments and cesses like local fund, tolls, etc. do not exist though the mileage of metalled roads, is perhaps the same as in an average British District.

Even if the acceptance of these recommendations launches the Government into financial embarrassments, a patriotic Government should not hesitate to accept that situation and adjust itself to the altered circumstances.

It is definitely settled that Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Sheth Mavji Govindji, two of the Secretaries of the Responsive Co-operation Party, Bombay Branch have been adopted as the Responsivist candidates for the coming Council election on behalf of the North Division, Bombay.—A. P.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

(BY KRISTODAS.)

The International Cooperators' Day was celebrated on the 3rd instant at different places in India. Cooperation is essentially a movement of economic reconstruction as one of the best students of the movement in this Presidency writes in his well-worded message to the Young on that Day and he also reminds us that it is religion applied to business. He emphasises that it is not merely a movement for the displacement of usurers and profiteers but that it is also a potent force in the reconstruction of society which as constituted to-day is only an endless conflict of interests between consumers, producers and the capitalists. India took to the movement in 1904 and has now got 70,000 societies, the capital invested in it exceeding Rs. 50 crores and the membership being 30 lakhs. The movement has made thus good progress, though looking to the immense agricultural indebtedness in this country and the hopeless condition of the ryots (thanks to the system of administration which according to some is a Divine dispensation of Providence) there is still a great lee-way to make up before it will be able to make its influence felt both with regard to agricultural and the urban conditions. The movement has got two aspects, agricultural and urban. Looking to the fact that India is primarily an agricultural country, its manifestation has been mainly on the agricultural side though several hundreds of urban societies are also started with a view to give relief to the working class people engaged as factory workers and middle class people in their capacity as consumers.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION.

India has got 75,000 villages and one of the biggest problems before us is how to make all these villages self-constituted units or in other words to restore to them that autonomy which was once theirs but has been taken away through the working of the Juggernaut wheels of a red-tape Government. The immense population of agriculturists which constitutes about 80 per cent. of the total population of the country is distributed all over these villages and when one talks of the poverty in India he naturally refers to the poverty of these masses of her population. It is drawing a red herring across the trail to talk about these agriculturists being still in a primitive condition, using old time-worn methods and affected by the age-long disease of contentment. The chief problem is finance. The agricultural methods which these Indian agriculturists are following are, as I have several times pointed out, in the opinion of the best experts, just suited to the soil and the geographical conditions. It is not so much a steel plough they want and the latest type of winnowing and reaping machines as the wherewithal with which to enable them to nurture their crops and not be in a haste to sell them to the first buyer. Their condition of chronic indebtedness makes their economic position helpless. Had it not been for this, they would be able to realise much better prices for their crops than they do at present and to keep a larger number of cattle and to have fodder reserves for these cattle without which they die even on the late appearance of the monsoon by a few days. One of the deep-rooted causes of the present condition of agriculturists is the want of a good stock of cattle with them. In the former times they were able to keep in a good condition several cattle which were useful to them for agricultural purposes and also for their household wants and supplied their women with a subsidiary industry. For all these purposes it is finance which is required and such a finance will be forthcoming if Cooperative Societies are started with discrimination and with the interests of agriculturists as their special object.

URBAN COOPERATION.

The Cooperative movement owes its rise to the protest which the industrial workers of England made against the encroachment of the machine age upon the era of hand industries and deprived the workers not only of their independence but also reduced them to the position of serfs. The objective of the movement was thus to minimise the evil effects of industrial civilisation and to give back much of that independence and those comforts which the workers felt they were deprived of by the factory system. For good or evil this factory system has come in this land and the city of Bombay alone has got a population of 2'6,000 workers engaged in different industries. Though the movement always fights shy, and naturally too, of being philanthropic, it is the best philanthropy to start such Cooperative Societies and run them successfully for the benefit of all these hundreds of thousands of workers. That the workers appreciate the benefits of this movement is seen by the lively interest which hundreds of workmen take in it. It is true that Cooperation has not touched as yet even the fringe of the big problem which faces it as regards the industrial population but it has begun to make its presence felt and there cannot be any doubt that the message will spread wider and wider. There is another class of people in urban areas for whom also the movement will mean a veritable revolution in their daily life. The lower middle class, which form the clerical population of the cities, are sometimes because of their social position even in a worse plight than the workers in the factories. They require the healing balm of this movement, therefore, to as much as, if not greater, extent than even the industrial workers.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION.

One of the characteristic features of the Cooperative movement in this country is that it is still in a stage of spoon-feeding by the Government. Such a Government interference and intervention is not calculated to advance the movement at all, though I know there are several good cooperators who seriously believe that looking to the condition of illiteracy prevailing in villages such an interference is inevitable and a sort of a necessary evil. Some of them go even further and would have it that in the paucity of trained workers in the field and good organisers and administrators the help of the Government is essential. It is the same argument, in fact, which is used so very familiarly to prevent the people of this country getting the Government of the country in their own hands. It may be that due to conditions of illiteracy or paucity of trained workers some mistakes may be made in the beginning, but even at the risk of such mistakes the experience of conducting such a vast movement for the benefit of their countrymen is an invaluable asset to our people. If the Government had been national the question might be looked at from a different angle of vision but a foreign Government and a foreign bureaucracy are very naturally apt to look even at such a movement from their own point of view. Nothing else can explain the anxiety of Registrars of Cooperative Societies, like Mr. Calvert, for instance, to weed out every element of politics from the cooperative movement and to steer clear of, what they vaguely call, politicians. Instances are not lacking wherein some officious Registrars have gone out of their way and expressed their nervous resentment even at calendars containing photos of Mahatma Gandhi or other national leaders. It is the spirit which counts after all in every movement and a movement which aims at introducing a spirit of economic freedom and independence cannot afford to have this sort of officious *Ma-bapism* obsessing all its manifestations.

"MUD, MUD, MUD."

Unfortunately this aspect was not properly appreciated by some of the speakers at a public meeting on the Cooperators' Day in this city. They appeared to argue that such talk of Government intervention, being insulatory, was opposed to the spirit of the movement. I do not see, however, why this disapproval of Government intervention should be considered as opposed to the movement. One of the speakers, unfortunately, had on his brain the non-cooperation movement and he confounded the economical cooperative movement with what is known as cooperation in the liberal and moderate political school of thought. He ascribed all the evils in the shape of Hindu-Muslim differences, etc., to the non-cooperation movement. Though I am not concerned with this question in these columns I cannot resist the temptation of giving here in shor experiences of two graduates who have been sent by their parents to the Continent for what is known as a cultural tour. One of them was the son of a very rich man, while the other happened to be the son of a poor man. When both of them returned from their Continental tour, their parents asked them with regard to their experiences. The rich graduate replied to his father: "Dad, it was all mud, mud, mud, wherever I went." His father pressed him to say at least what experience he had about such an artistic city as Rome or such an aesthetic city as Paris and the young hopeful still maintained it was all mud. The poor graduate on the contrary described the aesthetic pleasure of visiting the Louvre in Paris and the Art Galleries in Rome and described how the sense of the Divine in him was touched by the glorious natural sceneries of Switzerland. Some thus perceive in the non-cooperation movement merely "mud, mud, mud," while others see in it a glorious up-lifting of the spirit and a self-sacrificing patriotism.

HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY IN MADRAS.

Sometime back I referred to the report of the Director of Industries of Madras with regard to the hand-loom industry. To-day I am able to give some interesting details from that report. The Director observes that "after agriculture handloom weaving is not only the largest but the most important as well the most ancient industry in that Presidency." The textile industry in Europe is represented by highly developed mechanical industry which has practically extinguished the old hand-loom industry. In India, however, the ancient hand-loom industry, the history of which goes back some twenty centuries, maintains its vitality in spite of several depressing and unfavourable factors. According to the census of 1921, there 170,000 looms at work in this Presidency, and it may safely taken that the textile industry, including the production of raw silk, affords a means of subsistence to one million people. In the case of cotton goods, one-third of the tot[illegible] manufactured on hand-looms in Id[illegible] duced in Southern India and the t[illegible] tion of mill-made cotton yarn by th[illegible] loom weavers in this Presidency amou[illegible] approximately 60,000,000 lb. per ann[illegible] The consumption of Kellegal raw silk alone may be taken as 30,00,000 of rupees per annum. Nearly 50,000 cumblies valued at Rs. 2,50,000 are produced annually in the Bellary and Anantapur districts. The Madras Presidency, has also developed and retained a comparatively large export trade, amounting annually to about Rs. 2,10,00,000 in coloured goods comprising lungis and sarees, while the value of the export trade in, that description of coloured goods known as, Madras handkerchiefs is about 30,00,000 of rupees." It is evident from this that the industry is still alive, vigorous and thriving in the Madras Presidency. What is required is the elimination of scepticism on the part of our own people and recognition of the hand-loom industry as one of the fundamental industries of the country which is the very basis and foundation of the prosperity of the agricultural population. The Madras Government has started a Technical Institute and has been organising perpatetic weaving parties for tour in different villages. Unfortunately, the prejudice against hand-spun yarn still persists on the part of Government authorities and, of course, on the part of a large section of our own people. Otherwise much more immense benefit would be secured than what is the case at present when the hand-loom weavers use mill-made yarn with a large quantity of foreign yarn also.

MATCH INDUSTRY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a recent Notification issued by the Forest Department for the sale of hard wood coupes in the Kolaba Division, it will be seen that the clear cutting policy is still to be continued. This will mean that all the soft woods suitable for match manufacture will be entirely cleared out of these areas.

In view of the fact that the match industry still being in its infancy in this Presidency and is unable to make much stride owing to the insufficiency of the wood supply at reasonable distances from rail-head, the policy of wiping out all the soft woods in the petty coupe sales does not hold out much hope for the future prospects of the match business.

The demand of wood suitable for match manufacture cannot at present be met except at prohibitive prices and the factories in this Presidency have to depend to a great [illegible] imported wood from Japan and [illegible], and if this source of supply were to fail through war or some such other unforeseen catastrophe, the match industry would be in a very sad plight, so also the general public, who would have to depend on imported matches for its wants.

In exposing this destructive policy of the Forest Department to the notice of some of our members of the Legislative Assembly through the medium of your paper, I trust they will take up the matter vigorously in the Assembly and protect an industry which is at present in its baby-hood.—Yours, etc.,

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE MARKET

WEEKLY REPORT.

From Messrs. C. M. Parekh.

Jute shares opened steady and continued so as with the publication of Jute crop forecast of about 36 lacs acres which means growth of more crops than last year—jute price has lost about 10 points. But in sympathy with it Hessian price too suffered a good deal. In consequence Share Market exhibited a little quietness at the close. However the future tendency of this section is quiet in the dark until the Mills purchase raw materials.

Government securities opened steady and continued so as the Bombay settlement had not exhibited any definite result. 3½ per cent Government Paper 77, 5 per cent War Loans (1929-47) 101/4, 5 per cent Loan (1945-55) 108/6, 6 per cent Bonds (1927) 101/14, 6 per cent Bonds (1930) 106/6, 6 per cent Bonds (1931) 107/7, 6 per cent Bonds (1932) 108/14, 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/4.

Coal shares disclosed nothing new with the exception of Raneegunge which advanced 4 points.

Tea shares continued quiet though the undertone of this section is quiet healthy.

Miscellaneous section records a volume of business. Cottons are quiet, Dunbars having lost about 10 points. Indian Iron and Steels have jumped to 7/4, Indian Standard Wagon having reached to 26/8 are now at 24/8. Kumardhobi Engineering too records advance of 1 point. Others remain practically unchanged.

PHOSFERINE Brings Out Best Form

F. W. Donisthorpe, Lawn Tennis Professional Champion of Great Britain and Holder of the Hundred Guinea Trophy for 1924 *writes:*—

"I PUT down the success of my play this year entirely to the regular use of Phosferine on occasions when it has been necessary to bring out my best form. Coaching as I do for nine hours a day, not only during the summer but throughout the long winter evenings by artificial light, tends to make one's play somewhat listless, but the extraordinary energy and nerve producing powers of Phosferine are capable of adding the virile dash of the amateur to the machine-like accuracy of the professional player, who is for ever hitting the ball on scientific principles. Wimbledon will not see all its Challenge Cups taken abroad when the Phosferine Professionals enter for the Championships!"

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SIMLA, J[redacted]

The depression over North-west Indi[redacted] conjunction with the shallow depressi[redacted] which lies this morning over the United Provinces is causing widespread rain over most of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, the West United Provinces, the North-west Frontier Provinces, East Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Burma, Bengal, the Punjab, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Coorg and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, the East United Provinces and Kashmir.

Chief amounts are:—Diamond Island, Sibsagar and Gauhati one and a half inches; Silchar two, Jalpaiguri eight, Cuttack two, Chaibasa, Mussoorce and Mainpuri one and a half, Meerut one, Dehra Dun two, Roorkee six, Rawalpindi three, Murree one, Khushab and Lyallpur two, Khanpur one, Dera Ismail Khan three-quarters, Mount Abu four, Ajmer, Bhuj and Surat two, Neemuch and Nowgong one and a half, Sutna two, Pachmarhi three, Nagpur and Gulbarga one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Kashmir, the East United Provinces and into Bihar and Baluchistan.—A. P.

GOOD RAIN IN CUTCH

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANJAR, July 12.

Good rain has fallen throughout Cutch and famine-stricken people are returning to their homes. Anjar relief work is stopped, except minor roads repairs.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 13.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 12th July 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to	
			1924	1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point.	0 32	28 72	20 43	30 71
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	1 30	38 72	22 18	32 82
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	1 60	36 09	24 60	32 57
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 13th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.629 inches (-045 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.578 inches (-040 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.016
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.6 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.9 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 degrees (2.1 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 79.0 degrees (0.9 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 83 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WSW
Velocity " " 12 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 191 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 41 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10)
Rainfall in 24 hours 032 inches
Total rainfall during the month 22.53 "
" " " year 31.81 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th July 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 3.00" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is more humid than usual. Temperature was below normal except at Lahore, where it was slightly above normal.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 1.45" of rain, Agra 0.51" and Jhansi 0.50" Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the western districts. Maximum temperature was higher than usual throughout the province; the minimum was below normal at Mainpuri alone.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 1.87" of rain, Jaipur 0.61" and Mount Abu 4.10". Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in north Rajputana and the minimum at Bikaner alone.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 2.17" of rain, Dwarka 0.71", Surat 2.50", Ahmedabad 0.32", Neemuch 1.46" and Indore 0.60". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal except in west Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.70" of rain, Hoshangabad 0.49' and Nagpur 1.47". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower [redacted] Jubbulpore, where [redacted] has had 0.32" of [redacted] and Karwar 0.66". [redacted] to heavily clouded. [redacted] temperature are nor[redacted]ded a maximum tem[redacted] (2degs above normal) [redacted] temperature of 79.0 degs. [redacted]mal).

[redacted] Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belg[redacted] had 0.20" of rain, Nizama[redacted] bad [redacted] and Hyderabad 0.20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Maximum temperature was below normal at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay is feeble and is now over the north of Central India. Widespread rain has fallen nearly everywhere except in south and west Punjab and in Sind. The monsoon is weak over the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar and local in the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, Kathiawar, Rajputana, the Punjab and on the north Madras coast. The only important fall, which remains to be mentioned, is 1.19" at Cochin.

Forecast.—Extension in the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 12th July 1926 issued from Simla.

Yesterday's shallow depression has moved to the northwest of the Central Provinces and the monsoon has extended upto the frontier and has been vigorous in northwest India. The monsoon is also strengthening in northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, northwest United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and the Bombay Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast; while afew falls have occurred in Behar and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Sibsagar, Silchar two inches; Meerut one and a half; Roorke six; Mukteswar one and ahalf; Mussoorce three; Ludhiana three; Dalhousie one and a half; Udaipur four; Seoni one; Pachmarhi one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON TUES. THE 13TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Norma l1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	—	0	0.29	—0.29	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	1 35	1.37	+0.02	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	3.00	4.64	4.83	—0.19	34.77
Lahore ..	..	0.09	3.98	—3.89	19.02
Hissar ..	..	2.30	3.16	—0.86	14.47
Ambala ..	0 12	4.18	7.10	—2.92	30.40
Delhi ..	0 15	1.42	6.67	—5.25	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0 51	1.92	6.42	—4.50	26.90
Mainpur ..	1.45	1.65	5.69	—4.04	27.07
Jhansi ..	0 50	1.66	9.63	—7.97	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0 15	3.54	6.52	—2.98	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	0.70	9.52	—8.82	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0	0.49	—0.49	3.68
Karachi ..	0 02	0 02	1.83	—1.81	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	0 89	2.73	—1.84	11.79
Ajmer ..	1 87	3.01	5.21	—2.20	20.85
Jaipur ..	0 61	3.40	5.76	—2.36	24.21
Kotah ..	...	3.65	7.94	—4.29	28.23
Mount Abu ..	4 10	8.53	13.00	—4.47	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	2 17	3 55	4.04	—0.49	14.39
Dwaraka ..	0 71	0 98	5 26	—4 27	13.52
Veraval ..	0 07	15.47	6.52	+8.95	18.80
Rajkot ..	...	8.13	8.79	—0.66	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	3.35	6.88	—3.53	21.20
para ..	2.50	12.23	15.44	—3.21	40.97
Surat ..	0.32	6.10	8.67	—2.57	28.83
Ahmedabad ..	0 01	3.18	5.47	—2.29	24.70
Deesa ..					
Contal India W-					
Neemuch ..	1.46	7.43	7.52	—0.09	29.19
Indore ..	0 60	8.33	9.77	—1.44	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.70	8.90	14.36	—5.46	55.11
Saugor ..	0.05	9.34	11.99	—2.65	44.96
Hoshangabad ..	0 49	11.83	11.65	+0.18	46.83
Khandwa ..	..	10.85	8.88	+1.97	20.63
Akola ..	0.04	7.56	7.00	+0.56	27.11
Sholapur ..	0 15	6.01	6.47	—0.46	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	2.95	4.26	—1.31	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.20	17.24	14.27	+2.97	60.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	9.08	10.99	7.66	+3.33	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	0.46	5.31	9.35	—4.04	40.08
Hyderabad ..	0.20	3.53	7.00	—3.47	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.32	47.52	54.55	—7.03	125.68
Calicut ..	0.15	49.74	47.55	+2.19	117.10
Cochin ..	1.19	46.52	39.26	—7.26	114.51
Trivandrum	0 05	14 58	16 86	—2.28	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0 43	19.16	10.36	+8.80	84.16
MadrasExcluding	0.04	5.78	7.17	—1.39	41.59
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam	..	3.23	2.53	+0.70	20.51
Bellary ..	...	6.90	4.68	+2.28	31.23
Cuddapah ..	0 02	2.35	3.44	—1.09	30.74
Madras ..	0.05	3.40	4.77	—1.37	35.37
Bangaloro ..	..	1.90	2.26	—0.36	22.29
Coimbatore ..					
Trichinopoly	..	1 94	2.01	+0.07	33.18
Nagapatam ..	0.01	0.35	2.08	—1.73	54.18

The Sub-divisional officer after warning two Aryasamajists who had accompanied the Hindu Rathajatra procession yesterday against making speeches inciting Hindus against Musulmans ordered them to be arrested on the ground that they had disobeyed his orders. One of them was arrested but the other evaded arrest.—A.P.

In the last B.A. examination of the Calcutta University the number of students registered was 1985, of whom 103 were absent and 10 expelled. 22 got first class, 202 second class honour, and 125 passed with distinction.

A MUSLIM ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

(Continued from page 6).

tures and other literate and illiterate notabilities have consented to join. May I ask for what have they given their consent? There are three important matters connected with an address which require the sanction and approval of all its representers. Firstly its contents; secondly the personnel of its Deputation; and thirdly the election of its leader. The address is drafted and passed without those invited having had the opportunity so much as to read it, much less to add, alter or criticise it. The personnel of the Deputation is already selected without reference to anybody. The Leader is obtained ready made. Is their consent obtained for any of these things? May I again ask what remains to be done for the members of the several Legislatures invited excepting to sign an address which they have never read?

Bitter Past Experience.

I am obliged to bive public expression to the inarticulate feelings of discontent that prevailed among the thinking portion of the Muslim Community on the two occasions during the last three years when addresses were presented in the name of the Muslim community by the new Knight of Poona (namely, to Sir George Lloyd and Lord Reading). It will not do to have a repetition of the methods then used. The addresses themselves were full of bad composition, bad logic, childish requests, sickening details. Some of those present in these deputations had to hang down their heads with shame. It was most painful and humiliating to them to sign addresses in a slavish manner without persuing it because of the fear that a refusal so to do might be construed as an offence or a slight to the high personage for whom they had nothing but the highest respect. Since writing these lines, and perhaps because of the intelligent anticipation of them by some one in Poona, I read a passage, in the "Times of India" in which I am impliedly included in the list of "well-known fighters" "who always want to do things in their own," I am a fighter and I wish there would arise many more fighters in my community. But on the present occasion I am fighting not to have my own way but to prevent somebody having his own way against a whole community. In the same passage there are other allegations impliedly made against me. I am an old contributor of the "Times" and I shall publish any defence in its columns in due course. But there is an allegation altogether devoid of foundation which requires immediate contradiction because of the good English adage "give a lie a start of five minutes and truth will never catch it." It is stated that a tiny minority section of the Mussalmans of Poona requested the authorities to allow them to present an address of their own to the Viceroy which was refused. And faced with this rebuff the people referred to were endeavouring to wreck the whole scheme. This is more than a veiled attack upon me. I give a categorical denial to this allegation. No Muslim of Poona directly or indirectly made any request to any official for the presentation of a separate address to the Viceroy. Nor have I yet met any Muslim either at Poona or any where else who was attempting to wreck the scheme. On the contrary every one of my friends are most anxious to see that a thoroughly representative deputation that a thoroughly representative deputation waits upon His Excellency.

RIGHTS OF SENIORITY UNRECOGNISED.

GRAVE LABOUR INJUSTICE

Mr. S. H. Jabhwala writes:—

The suffering of Labour under several iniquities is now too well-known to be mention. One of the prevailing injustices is non-recognition of the rights of seniors to their proper jobs. Men almost in every department of labour are ordinarily classed as temporary and permanent. Those taken on as temporary are promised orally that they would be taken on as permanent service men whenever vacancies arose but the grant of permanent jobs has seldom been governed by opportunities of vacancies arising but some private considerations of a very questionable type. In Bombay Port Trust Docks there are clerks working as Temporary Sorters and Remark Clerks in the Hamalage Department for the last seven to fourteen years. All of them were promised permaneney of jobs but such permaneney has never arisen to these workers but curious enough some others who have not put in even one year of service have been taken on as permanent workers. This system has been going on for the last four years for mysterious reasons. This condition creates a great deal of disaffection among the older employees and feuds among them and the other more favoured. It is unnatural and even disastrous to the very prosperity of the Docks that the older and the more experienced employees should remain without their rights being acknowledged while the others more junior should get above them.

These old employees worked hard during the war, did any sort of duty and even did night duty without grumbling. The superiors plead the excuse that they are not educated but to-day many educated clerks are on the unemployed lists and can be easily and cheaply secured. The Department is taking a mean advantage of the economic crisis at present prevalent in the country. But I ought to inform the public that these clerks though they bear the name of clerks get no more that Rs. 18 and upwards a month. Again these questions are looked into by interested superiors. It is certainly worthy of denunciation that this system should prevail where on the Board of the Port Trust there are some of our so-called representatives. On behalf of the Union we are agitating to mend the wrong and before long the Docks Management ought to enquire in to the grave nuisance.

HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. N. C. Daruvala's letter in your issue of the 5th July. It seems it has become necessary to prove to the present members of our University that it is possible for Indian students to learn something of general history. It seems it is thought that even a student for the B.A., may find it too much to have to read and master elements of World History.

I believe there are yet a few members in this Senate—I am not sure there are—who passed their Matriculation before 1878. A student for that examination had to read elementary books on the history not only of India and England but also of Greece and Rome. Personal experience tells me it was very useful to broaden the outlook of the boy. It was also useful to him in understanding literature, and created in him a desire to read and compare. It enabled him to understand history much better, I believe, than at present; he could be told how certain events are but natural sequences of others and are to be expected to happen, in a fairly definite order, if the circumstances were similar, anywhere in the world. The F. E. A. course, then required the student to go through Alison's Epitome of the History of the World; and one who read that with some care could follow the various interesting events in the history of England or France and other countries with some understanding and pleasure. The growth of the English constitution could be understood from a general knowledge of human nature which the lad had learnt to appreciate by his study of the many different peoples of the world, though only in an elementary way.

Things began to change from 1879; I cannot say why. Perhaps the object has been a wrong sympathy with the student. He was asked to read less, he was allowed to pass with less; the result has been what every body sees now. Some people have hinted now and then the reason of the neglect of History, or of the lowering of the standard in this subject was the fear that a study of History in a fairly satisfactory manner, tended to make the student question or doubt the policy of the Government or the bureaucracy. But I have never believed in this ungenerous reflection. I think it was false pity for the student and a desire to let him pass rather more easily. The intention perhaps, was to lessen his burden. In a way it was lessened; but instead of being to his advantage it resulted in his loss. He was asked to read less, possibly with the object that he might be able to read better, i.e. more intelligently. But human nature cannot be changed. Finding that much was not expected of him the student very naturally began to give less; and it seems with a desire to keep up appearances boys were allowed to pass with the litt'e and less that they offered.

I believe the wish was, and a very pious wish it must have been, that graduates of our University should turn out to be really sound readers and seekers after knowledge But the wish, if it was at the root of the changes in the rules often resorted to, was not fulfilled. It will be seen then that it is not advantageous to make the standard less exacting in any test applied by the University, if it wished to make its alumni really strong in the subjects they take up. Let the boy read elementary histories of the great nations at the Matriculation course, and let him continue in touch with the history of the world, throughout his career, and we will find his ability to grasp the trend of current events will grow gradually and he will not fall a prey to narrow-minded views, either in social or political or even religious matters. Yours, etc.

Poona, July 7.

AN ANCIENT ALUMNUS.

THANA MUNICIPALITY.

JURISDICTION CURTAILED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A special general meeting of the General Board of the Thana Municipality was held in the Municipal Hall, Thana, on the 10th instant when the following business was transacted:—

After a sub-committee had been appointed and other minor business gone through, the Council proceeded with the consideration of the Collector's letter forwarding copy of the Government Resolution regarding the proposed alterations of the limits of the Thana Municipality. Certain inhabitants of Nowpada wanted that their place should be included with the limits of the Thana Municipality and the Government Resolution was the result of the correspondence between the Municipality and the Collector.

MUNICIPAL JURISDICTION CURTAILED.

The Resolution states that when the Municipality is finding it difficult to look after its own affairs properly, much more so will it find if the present limits are extended so as to include Nowpada within the local jurisdiction. The Government also propose to take away from the jurisdiction of the Municipality a certain area near the eastern side of the Railway Station and hand it over probably to the Notified Area Committee which is to look after the Municipal work of the said area, the Kopri Village, and Nowpada. The Government have decided to publish copies of proclamation regarding the proposed alterations and throw the burden of defraying the cost of printing and publishing the said copies on the Municipality.

It was unanimously resolved that the Municipality does not accept the reasoning in the Government Resolution and no costs of proclamation should be paid as the proposed alterations of the limits was not at the instance of the Municipality.

RAJU-AIYENGAR CONTROVERSY.

INTERVIEW FULL OF INACCURACIES.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 10.

Interviewed this morning by a correspondent on the interviews given by Mr C V S. Narasimharaju to the representative of "The Satyagrahi" and published in that paper (Ellore) and in the Madras papers, Mr. Narasimharaju said that the following corrections should be made in the report of that interview.

With regard to the conversation on the 18th or 19th March regarding the Bombay Responsivists the statement made is in error in attributing to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar the statement that he would have agreed with the Bombay Responsivists if they had stood for acceptance of ministry only. All that he mentioned was that further negotiations would have been possible had the Bombay Responsivists confined themselves to the question of the acceptance of ministry only Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that they wanted to accept other offices as well.

MERELY A CONTINGENCY.

In the next place I find the statement that Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar said that after the elections and with in three years of the Council they would be fet acceptance of offices and so men with ripe experience should stand for the Council. That statement is not quite correct; for my recollection is that he merely contemplated the contingency of the Congress lifting the ban on offices in which case as he was not going to accept ministership men with ripe experience who could accept ministership should stand for Council.

In the same way also I impressed on Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar the necessity for the party being led by a man who was not for acceptance of offices as long as the Congress ban on offices existed and as he (Mr. Narashimharaju) was personally of a different view.

As regards the conversation at Sabarmati it is incorrect to say that there was any previous commitment pact or agreement of any kind between myself the United Nationalists and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar What I said was that the United Nationalists would be surprised at his speech because it was opposed to the impression conveyed by his previous conversations with them.

There is also an obvious error in regard to the date of the first conversation which is said to have taken place on the 3rd or 4th March. The conversation must have taken place on some day in February.

THE "VITA" CASE.

Messrs. Ramanlal Himatlal, Solicitors addressed the following letter to the "Times of India" on July 6, which has not been published:—

Dear Sir,—We address the following on behalf of our client Mr. Shivdas Champsey Thaker:—

Our client's attention has been drawn to the report of the meeting in connection with the "Vita" tragedy published in the issue of your paper dated 30th ultimo at page 10 under heading 'Treated worse than cargo' Dutch passengers," in which our client has been represented as having made serious allegations against the Magistrate who tried the "Vita" case.

We are instructed to state that our client never made any allegations against the Magistrate. Our client only made a fair comment on the decision of the learned Magistrate in connection with the "Vita" case. Our client stated that it was deplorable that the evidence of the expert European witnesses and the statement of accused Captain weighed more with the learned Magistrate than the evidence of a number of Indian eye-witnesses and rescuers on the scene of tragedy. Our client further stated that inspite of the request of Mr. Virji Peraj to help the victims the Captain like Nero stood unmoved without any perturbance and was thereafter taking photographs of the tragedy.

Our client also made a passing reference to the prosecution of the Officers of S.S. "Lhasa" in 1920 as a result whereof some of the officers were convicted and compared the proceedings of the "Vita" case.

It will be seen that the aforesaid statements cannot be called serious allegations against the Magistrate as is reported in your paper. Our client meant no disrespect to the learned Magistrate nor did he make or intend to make any allegations against the learned Magistrate, whom he holds in high esteem, as is incorrectly reported in your paper.

In view of the above facts our client requests you to publish a correct report in your paper so as to nullify the wrong impression created by the previous incorrect report.

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REMOVAL OF PADROADO.

URGED BY EAST INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ANDHERI, July 12.

A very large gathering of East Indians from all parts of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein assembled on Monday to reiterate their feelings of having the Portuguese Patronage speedily removed from them and ultimately placing them under the progressive jurisdiction of the Archdiocese of Bombay.

Mr. L. F. Gonsalves of Thana took the chair and Messrs. C C M Mendes and Thomas Carvalho were appointed Secretaries to the Meeting.

After a few preliminary remarks made by the President, Dr. Valentine M. Pereira of Bassein moved the following proposition:—

"That though the hopes, begotten of an abiding trust in the fatherly affection of the Supreme Pontiff, have ever been alive in their hearts, yet the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein as dutiful children of His Holiness and loyal and devoted subjects of His Majesty, the King-Emperor, could not but be sorely wearied by long waiting for the success of their numerous petitions and supplications to their Spiritual and Temporal Rulers for being delivered from the Portuguese Padroado regime and could not but sigh for an early relief from their anxieties.

"That therefore when the "Times of India," in its issue of the 19th June 1926, published a telegram to the effect that the Vatican no longer recognises the jurisdiction of the Portuguese in the dioceses of Cochin, Meliapore, Damaun and British India, it cheered the people, raised their hopes and filled them with gratitude to the Apostolic See of Rome and the British Government A universal wish has been expressed that the sentiments and views of the Community might be conveyed to the Supreme Pontiff and the British Government with a fervent prayer and a sanguine hope that the glad some news might be confirmed and they be soon delivered from the blight of the Padroado of Portugal, and all East Indians united under the Archbishop of Bombay, a consummation devoutly wished for.

"That copies of this Resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy of India and H. E. The Right Honourable Governor of Bombay, expressing the Community's love, obedience and fealthy to the King-Emperor and unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Raj, and begging the intervention of Government with a view to the early removal of the pretensions of a foreign political Power, Portugal to the right of the Patronag eover British subjects in British India and the presentation of Bishops to Sees in British India."

This was seconded by Mr. Hilary Athaide. It was then put to the vote and was unanimously carried by acclamation.

The next proposition empowered the Chairman of the meeting to send telegrams to His Holiness the Pope and His Majesty's Secretaries of State for India and Foreign Affairs and His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic and various other authorities, both civil and ecclesiastical, expressing satisfaction and gratitude at the news of the non-recognition by the Vatican of the Portuguese Patronage in British India at the instance of the British Government.

His Highness the Mir of Khairpur at a Durbar in his capital, announced the constitution of the Executive Council of four members to carry on the administration of the State. The Mir is the First Member and President of the Council, Mr. Hallifax is the revenue and financial member. Two Indians will be appointed to the portfolios of public works and health.

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COMPETENCE OF THE CHIEF COURT.

IMPORTANT CIVIL REFERENCE IN BURMA.

RANGOON, July 12.

Judgment was delivered, to-day, by the Chief Justice and seven other Puisne Judges of the Rangoon High Court in the important Civil reference, in which the question arose, whether the High Court, in exercise of its ordinary Original and Appellate jurisdiction, is bound by the authorised reports of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, and if so to what extent.

Sir Guy Rutledge, in delivering judgment, pointed out that in origin the Chief Court was the creation of the Indian Legislature and was not a Court of Record, while the High Court by its Letters Patent was the creation of H. M. the King-Emperor, and was declared to be a Court of Record. It was, in fact, the King's Court which the Chief Court never was. Its jurisdiction, in certain respects, was greater than that of the Chief Court. He was therefore of opinion that the Chief Court could not be held to be a Court of co-ordinate jurisdiction with the High Court. In his opinion, the decisions of the Chief Court were not absolute authorities bending the High Court on either the Original or Appellate side. The decisions of the Chief Court, however, were condition authorities of the highest value, to which the greatest weight and respect must be attached. All judges except Mr. Cunliffe concurred.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

The Punjab Court Fees Act has received the assent of the Governor-General.—A. P.

A Rangoon message says:—"Mr. E. M. Parekh, a merchant, who was sentenced the other day by Justice Mr. Cunliffe to one month's imprisonment for the contempt of court was acquitted on appeal being made before Justices Mr. Heald and Mr. Chari.—Free Press.

A Rangoon message of Monday's date says:—"The flood in Movoung has subsided little, though there is still 10 to 15 feet of water in some places. The Railway line is still under water.—Free Press.

In connection with Sunday's Belgatchai riot, eleven injured, seven Hindus and four Mahomedans were admitted in the hospital. One Mahomedan is lying in a precarious condition.—Free Press.

At the annual general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Cooperative Bank, Calcutta. Mr. B. N. Sircar, the Chairman, urged the establishment of intimate relationship between Imperial Bank and the Provincial Bank on the ground that the Imperial Bank's tight season was the Provincial Bank's slack season and *vice versa*. He warned the Provincial Bank against the suggestion which had been made that the Provincial Bank should take up financing of the land mortgage banks.—A. P.

In the second semi-finals of the Madras Hockey Tournament between the Wanderers and the Chengleput District Police, which was played at Chepauk on Monday evening, a fast and interesting game resulted in a win for the Wanderers by two goals to nil. The winners will now meet the Telegraph Recreation Club in the final round.—A. P.

Three Muslim members, Maulvi Sayad Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Messrs. K. Ahmed and Abdul Haye have notified their intention to move resolutions in the Assembly urging the release of Moplah and other prisoners convicted during martial law and by summary courts and special tribunals and also those convicted on nominal evidence.—A. P.

The Traffic Superintendent, Gondal, wires under date July 12th:—The line at certain places between Amreli and Gavadkas stations has been washed away due to heavy rain on the morning of the 11th instant. All trains have been cancelled between Amreli and Dhari.—A. P.

DARING DACOITY IN POONA.

POONA, July 12.

Between two and three o'clock this morning a daring dacoity was committed in the house of a Bania at Manjri village, a few miles from Poona. The dacoits after assaulting the inmates got away with valuable ornaments.

It appears that about ten Pathans broke down the door of the house with hatches, thrashed the Bania, his brother and nephew and seized as much jewellery as they could find. On an alarm being raised the villagers began to come to the rescue of the Bania, whereupon the dacoits bolted, followed by the villagers. Two Pathans have been detained by the police on suspicion.—A. P.

LATE MR. OMER SOBANI.

The "Kaiser-e-Hind" writes:—

"Bombay mourns the loss of one of her illustrious citizens. Mr. Umar Sobani is no more. He died a tragic death on Tuesday. The whole city received the news with a shock that may be easily imagined. Umar, as he was lovingly called by his friends, was a prince among men. He possessed a character that was the marvel of many a commercial magnate in the City. When, subsequent to his vain attempt to corner the Bombay Cotton Market, he had to face financial ruin, the late Mr. Umar Sobani parted with all his property worth lakhs of rupees and paid full sixteen annas to the rupee, thus prefering poverty to dishonour. He was the soul of the Home Rule and Non-Cooperation movements in Bombay. He belonged to the minority of Indian Musalmans who placed the Nation above community. Bombay, aye all India, is the poorer for his loss."

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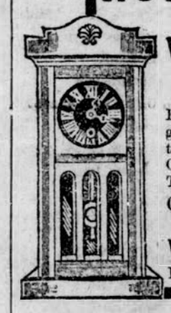

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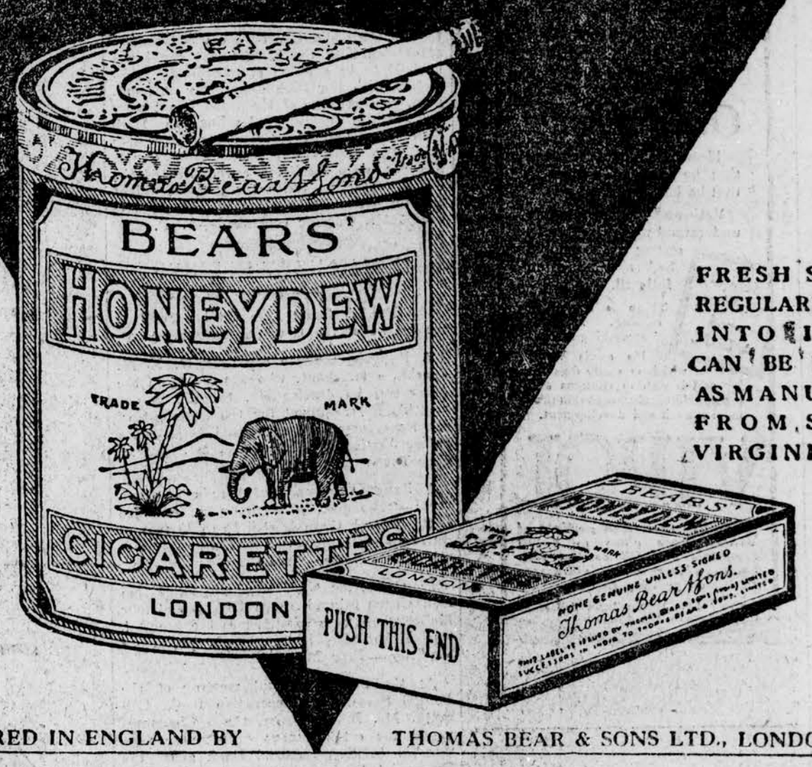

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